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RESULTS OF SOCIOECONOMIC PLAN'S FIRST 6 MONTHS

AU201706 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, Jul 20 (BTA) -- The results of the implementation of the uniform plan for socio-economic development of Bulgaria in the first six months of 1982 are given for publication here.

It is pointed out in the announcement that the state plans for the first two quarters of this year have been fulfilled and overfulfilled in the national economic complex. In the integral work of the economic organizations (without the agricultural ones) much more net product and net profit have been realized than in the first two quarters of 1981, while the public labour productivity was considerably raised on the same basis of comparison. The necessary ratio between the labour productivity growth and the increase of the average salary has been obtained.

The scientific research units and the organization in charge of industrial transfer have worked on 15,066 scientific and technical themes and tasks in the past six months. A total of 2,161 techno-scientific achievements have been industrially transferred. A series of industrial robots have been used in the production processes of regular production, as well as memory devices on magnet tape and on mini-discs, many new assortments of the textile, knitwear and footwear industries.

578 million leva worth of extra-plan production was turned out in the first two quarters of this year. The volume of goods produced during this period exceeds by 4.6 per cent that in the first six months of 1981.

In the basic ministries the production rates of growth as compared with the rate of growth in the first six months of 1981 are as follows: Ministry of Power Generation-107.4 per cent, Ministry of Mechanical Engineering and the Electronic Industry - 107.7 per cent, Ministry of the Metallrugy and Mineral Resources - 105.2 per cent, etc.

In the six months of this year 20,109 million kilowatt hours of electric energy were generated, 17,360 thousand tons of coal were turned out as well as 1,703 thousand tons of rolled ferrous metals (rolled iron), thousands of electric hoists, I.C.E. trucks and transformers, etc.

The six-month plan failed to be fully fulfilled in the followning spheres: manufacture of pig iron for processing, steel in blocks, rolled ferrous metals, cool-rolled sheet iron, steel pipes, cement, industrial robots, raw skins of big cattle, phosphorous fertilizers, polyvinylchloride, polyethylene under high pressure and some kinds of children's feeds.

The agricultural organizations have reported that the 1982 yield areas under wheat and barley are larger than the ones set by state plans. The agrometerological conditions in most of the six months were favourable for farming and for the growth of the crops. The cold spells in April slowed down the early ripening market gardening and inflicted damage on the orchards in a number of regions of the country. In the months of May and June the rain was much under the average. The machines, the vehicles and the store-houses were prepared in due time for the harvesting of the wheat and the barley.

In the sphere of animal husbandry many counties can boast of increased herds. The average milk performance per cow has reached 1,566 litres, which is 4.9 per cent higher than in 1981. In comparison with the first six months of last year (1981) 15.4 thousand tons more of cattle and poultry for the meat-packing industry were purchased as well as 60 million litres of milk.

In the expired period such important for the national economy projects have been put in operation as the fourth reactor of the Kozlodui atomic power station, the second steel furnace of the Lenin metallurgical works and some new capacities of the petrochemical works near the town of Burgas.

As compared to the first six months of 1981, 1.6 million tons of more goods have been handled by the railway transport, while the passenger transportation by rail has increased by 1.5 per cent. In the first two quarters of 1982 the general turnover exceeded by 6.4 per cent that realized in the same period of 1981. The export has increased by 9.3 per cent and the import - by 3.7 per cent. The average monthly salary of the workers and employees in the economic organizations (without the agricultural ones) has reached 202 leva and has marked a 2.3 per cent increase over the figures in the first half of 1981. There has been by 6.2 per cent more goods than in the first half of 1981 put on the home market, ensured by local production or through export.

As compared with the first two quarters of 1981, the local production of the following goods has marked the respective increase of: 7.2 per cent for meat, 1.7 per cent for cheese (white brined), 16 per cent for yellow cheese, 2.1 per cent for milk, 2 per cent for cotton fabrics, 5 per cent for woollen fabrics, etc. The plan for the retail trade has been overfulfilled 101.4 per cent. 15,345 new apartments have been completed and given for housing in the first half of 1982.

ZAREV RELIEVED OF PLANNING COMMITTEE POST

AU201810 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree relieving Kiril Zarev of his post as chairman of the State Planning Committee because of transfer to another job. Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was appointed chairman of the State Planning Committee. The State Council has also appointed Georgi Karamanev, minister of internal trade and public services, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of internal trade and public services.

ZHIVKOV, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND LUKANOV FUNERAL

AU191940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] With deep sorrow the Bulgarian public took leave of Comrade Karlo Lukanov today. Paying their last respects to the deceased were comrades todor Zhivkov, Aleksandur Lilov, Grisha Filipov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Tsola Dragoycheva, Georgi Yordanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Karadzhov, Dimitur Stanishev, Georgi Atanasov, Misho Mishev, Vasil Tsanov, Chudomir Aleksandrov and Kiril Zarev. They expressed their most sincere condolences to Comrade Andrey Lukanov and to the other members of Karlo Lukanov's family.

The memorial service at the Sofia central cemetery was opened by Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee. He read a letter from Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Karlo Lukanov's family and close friends, in which most sincere condolences were expressed. Comrade Georgi Yordanov delivered an address.

Wreaths were laid on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union Permanent Board, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly, the Sofia City BCP Committee, the Fatherland Front National Council, the Trade Unions Central Council, the Komsomol Central Committee, the All-National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee, and on behalf of ministries and workers collectives from Sofia and all over the country. Wreaths were also laid by the embassies of the Soviet Union and Mongolia in Bulgaria. Wreaths were laid on behalf of the Soviet Societies for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also received today Nikita Tolubeyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to our country. On behalf of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Nikita Tolubeyev expressed most sincere condolences on the occasion of Karlo Lukanov's death. The ambasador expressed the wish that condolences should be extended to the family and friends of the deceased.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH FRG FIRM SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU201940 Sofia BTA in English 1848 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, Jul 20 (BTA) -- Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council, received the honorary chairman of the West German Concern "Siemens-AEG", Mr Peter von Siemens, president of the world energetics conference, who is visiting the country at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of energetics, Mr Nikola Todoriev.

During the talks they reviewed the state and the prospects for the development of relations between Bulgarian foreign trade organizations and the enterprises of the concern. It was noted with satisfaction that these relations developed favourably over recent years.

The cooperation of Bulgarian trading organizations with "Siemens" is traditional. A general agreement on longterm contacts has been signed with the concern. It stands a good basis for the promotion of industrial cooperation, for the expansion of cooperation in the sphere of communications equipment, manually operated electric tools and medical apparatuses. Under a "Siemens" licence, the "crosspoint" automatic telephone exchanges are manufactured in this country. The possibilities are being explored for cooperation in the manufacture of electric household appliances and of electric apparatuses for industrial purposes.

MINISTERS, TRADE UNIONS HOLD JOINT SESSION

AU201946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] A joint session of the Council of Ministers and of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Secretariat was held today. The 1982 6-month socioeconomic plan fulfillment was discussed. The improvement of working conditions in 1981 and the economic possibilities for reducing [words indistinct] were also discussed.

BCP CABLES GREETINGS TO JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY

AU161302 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Jul 82 p 6

[Text] The BCP Central Committee has sent the following telegram to the Japanese Communist Party Central Committee: On the occasion of this noteworthy event in your party's life -- the 60th anniversary of its founding -- the BCP Central Committee sends most cordial greetings to you.

The Bulgarian communists highly value your struggle for defending the political and socioeconomic rights of the Japanese people as well as for peace, democracy and social progress.

We wish you, dear comrades, further successes in expanding the party influence, in strengthening the ties with the workers class and the mass strata of the people and in achieving unity of action of all progressive and democratic forces in the country.

May the friendship and cooperation between our two parties, between the Bulgarian and the Japanese peoples, be strengthened and developed!

TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH KAMPUCHEA

LD201940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Negotiations between the CSSR and Kampuchea on the bilateral exchange of goods for this year ended in Prague today. A protocol was signed at the conclusion of the talks. This year we will import from Kampuchea 1,000 tons of natural rubber, and export metal sheets for roof covering, various textiles, chemical raw materials and other goods.

CHNOUPEK, PDRY ENVOY EXCHANGE TREATY DOCUMENTS

LD201540 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Ahmad Ibrahim al-Akbari, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in Czechoslovakia, in Prague today exchanged ratification documents of the treaty on friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the PDRY.

The treaty was signed in Aden on 14 September 1981 by Gustav Husak, CSSR president, and 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme Peoples' Assembly during the visit of the Czechoslovak party and state delegation.

During the exchange of the ratification documents, Minister Chnoupek stressed the exceptional significance of the treaty not only for the development of cooperation between the two countries but also for the joint effort for preserving international peace and security. At the same time he resolutely condemned the aggression of Israel against Lebanon and the Palestinian liberation movement and expressed full support for the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine, headed by the PLO.

COMMENTARY REVIEWS TRADE WITH LUXEMBOURG

AU201051 Bratislava PRADA in Slovak 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Bohumil Brejzek commentary: "A Useful Dialogue"]

[Excerpt] Economic cooperation, based on the principles of equality and mutual advantage, plays an important role in Czechoslovak-Luxembourg relations, though the extent of the mutual trade exchange is not large. This is a result of the Luxembourg economy's one-sided orientation and the similarity of the two countries' production for export. The main item in our exports, which amount to around $1.3 million annually, are our sought-after glass bottles, which accounted for 65.5 percent of last year's exports. They were followed by heat-resistant materials, chairs and sofas made of steel, enamelware pots and pans, Christmas tree decorations and so forth. We import from Luxembourg, above all, cigarettes, construction machinery and special tires. The 1981 total trade turnover amounted to $1,916,000. However, this sum comprises only directly exchanged goods and does not include sales and purchases effected through importers from third countries, especially Belgium.

BORDER AUTHORITIES TURN AWAY POLISH BISHOP

LD201410 Hamburg DPA in German 1237 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Furth im Wald/Munich, 20 Jul (DPA) -- The Czechoslovak border authorities today refused the Polish bishop of Plock, Bogdan Sikoski, permission to enter the CSSR from Bavaria.

According to the border Polish Presidium in Munich, the 62-year old bishop together with a Polish priest wanted to enter the CSSR by car. According to a report by the bishop, the CSSR authorities ripped out the first page of his Polish passport and sent him back to the German side without giving any reasons while the priest and driver of the car were permitted to drive through the CSSR.

LENART RECEIVES UKAINIAN PARTY OFFICIAL DOBRIK

LD202008 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava today Viktor Dobrik, first secretary of the Lvov Ukrainian Communist Party Oblast Committee. They spoke about topical questions of party work in accelerating scientific technological progress and experiences of implementing the comprehensive system of quality control of products.

Lenart, Dobrik Address Aktiv

LD202014 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] An aktiv topical issues of speeding up scientific technological development, the comprehensive system of management of quality in production and exchange of experiences of its implementation in national economies of the USSR and Czechoslovakia was held in Bratislava today. It was attended by Comrades Jozef Lenart, Gejza Slapka, Miloslav Boda, members of the Slovak Socialist Republic Government, and by frontranking representatives of science and economic practice in Slovakia.

Viktor Dobrick, member of the CPSU Central Committee, briefed those present at the aktiv on the experiences of party work in the sphere under discussion.

In conclucion, Comrade Jozef Lenart spoke. He stressed the great social economic and political significance of using Soviet experience in the sphere of management of quality of produce and acceleration of scientific-technological development.

RUDE PRAVO SCORES EMIGRANT JAN SEJNA'S BOOK

LD191152 Prague CTK in English 0806 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Text] Prague, [no date as received], a most primitive offspring of anti-communist propaganda are the words used by RUDE PRAVO today to describe a book by Czechoslovak emigrant Jan Sejna. "We Shall Bury You", which has just been published in London.

"From the debris of oblivion, from the quagmire of emigration imposters, swindler and corrupt traitor Jan Sejna has emerged, one of those human ruins obtaining its living from the pockets of CIA spies. In their pay Sejna elaborated the oldest worn-out tale covered by a thick layer of dust about a "world communist conspiracy", the paper wrote.

"True, some of the arrant nonsense in Sejna's concoction could just be waved aside, it is rather ridiculous. However, it conceals a more serious, malevolent intention. The book fits within the artful deception of the part of the public in the capitalist countries which still succumbs to the bourgeois media. It 'justifies' the present aggressive military policy of the United States against the Soviet Union and other socialist states. It is a tool against detente and strengthening of world security, it pollutes the international climate and impedes confidence and understanding among nations and states.

It is not by chance that Sejna curses with deep hatred the policy of peaceful coexistence of states having different social systems, it is for him and his bosses an evil to be destroyed. In many paragraphs of the book Sejna's words echo official views of U.S. foreign policy, and especially some of its extreme reactionary representatives."

"Sejna's book is an insult to common sense", RUDE PRAVO wrote expressing surprise that anyone can use such wretched lies as an "argument", as right-wing and reactionary press is doing, to denigrate and slander the socialist states.

CZECH MINISTER DENIES UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM

AU200848 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Czech Minister of Education Milan Vondruska, conducted by Pavel Novak: "The Republic Needs Experts" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] How many students applied for enrollment this year at institutes of higher learning in the Czech Socialist Republic?

[Answer] More than 39,000 applied for enrollment at all types of institutes of higher learning. In accordance with the planned needs, only 24,000 students will be admitted to study.

[Question] Much discussion is going on among the public about the prospects for graduates of secondary schools and institutes of higher learning, and there also is a pessimistic view that there will be no corresponding jobs for them. How is this in reality?

[Answer] If such "conclusions" are being drawn -- in an unqualified way, without knowledge of the subject, and incorrectly making generalizations based on isolated cases -- then this is really not helpful to the great efforts we are undertaking in the sphere of education, that is, to educate and prepare the young generation and help it find jobs. There are cases, and there are quite a few of them, where graduates of secondary schools and institutes of higher learning do not always work in the fields and positions for which the school has prepared them. It is true that they get used to their jobs soon and master the work which others were meant to do, others who in turn are now working in different fields. This is not a good situation.

As a result of the reorganization which shortened the length of university studies, in certain years two age groups graduate at the same time, a matter which understandably causes problems with placement, but there is no danger of "unemployment" -- as is the case in the capitalist world -- either for workers in our country or for any graduate of secondary schools of institutes of higher learning! And talk about some kind of [unemployment] benefits [nejruznejsi podpory] is ridiculous and reflects quite different aims. The Socialist Republic needs and will need even more qualified people who have concluded their studies and have a good socialist upbringing.

Every graduate of a secondary school or an institute of higher learning will have a job in our country. Enterprises and plants are literally waiting for them, and the research institutes are waiting for the best ones. Of course, not everybody can get a job where he would like, certainly not in big cities and central offices.

WFTU PRESIDENT EXAMINES TU MOVEMENT, TASKS

LD201346 Prague CTK in English 1139 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Prague [no date given] -- To remove the threat of war and stop the arms race is the order of the present time. The task of all trade unions is to realize this, whatever their political course or international organization membership, president of the Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) Sandor Gaspar has underlined.

In an article on the goals of the international trade union movement in present conditions, published in the July issue of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW journal, he wrote that it is not possible to protect the basic rights of workers in economic and social spheres without defending peace. The international trade union movement has not any more noble task than, together with other peace-loving forces, to make the expansionist efforts of monopolist capitalism impossible, he stressed.

In the present situation, the unity of the trade union movement is a historic imperiative. Only when united shall we be able to achieve an improvement of the social and economic position of workers to enhance [word indistinct]. Any discord would only enable our opponents to reduce our militancy in the clashes with monopolist capital, Sandor Gaspar wrote.

The trade unions which are involved in political activities -- and this is necessary in the present situation -- often arrive at opposing views. But despite disagreements and difficulties, the prospects of action unity are realistic. The basic prerequisites of this unity are to come to realize joint aims, anchor them in programs and develop struggle for their realization, the WFTU president pointed out.

For example, it is possible to seek more effective methods of protection of trade unions. These include struggle against restrictions of their rights in advanced capitalist states, against their persecution in developing and less advanced capitalist countries which are under the yoke of dictatorship regimes. There is still much to be solved also in the sphere of work protection, labour legislation and environmental protection, he stressed.

Everything the trade unions of various orientations have done in the past decade proves that joint, unifying goals and tasks are more important than contentious issues which divide us, Sandor Gaspar concluded.

BRIEFS

SRV ENVOY RECEPTION -- Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, received in Prague today Vu Song, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic in Czechoslovakia on the envoy's assumption of office. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 20 Jul 82 LD]

NEW HUSSITE BISHOPS -- Miroslav Durchanek and Jaromir Tucek, newly elected bishops of the Prague and Hradec Kralove Diocesses of the Czechoslovak Hussite Church, have taken their oath of loyalty to the state, prescribed by law, before Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak. The oath of loyalty has also been taken by Pavel Titera, doctor of theology, chairman of the Central Council of the United Baptist Brethren in Czechoslovakia. [PRAGUE RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jul 82 p 2 AU]

BURGLARIES INCREASE -- In the first 5 months of the year, 1,214 apartments in the Czech lands were burglarized, with damages estimated at almost Kcs14 million. In 1981 there were 1.8-times more apartments burglarized than in 1976, but the value of stolen goods was 4.5-times greater. [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 14 Jul 82 p 3 AU]

U.S. PROPAGANDA TAKES PRECEDENCE OVER WELFARE

DW202140 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1300 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] According to a personal decision of President Reagan the Voice of America and the CIA stations Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty are to be modernized and made more effective. Experts estimate the costs arising in this connection over the next few years at several hundred million dollars. Arno Friedmann comments:

Together with the report on the huge sums for U.S. international broadcasting stations I also found the following Washington POST commentary on my desk which at first sight has nothing to do with the other subject. Let me quote: The new plan of the U.S. administration to delegate basic vital welfare programs and food stamps to the U.S. federal states means nothing other than a catastrophe making the existence of millions of socially weak people dependent on the fiscal situation and the willingness of the respective federal states. Poverty, however, no longer is a local problem; it is national, the Washington POST concludes.

And now, dear listeners, you will understand why I quoted this U.S. newspaper. For millions of poor people in the country the social allowances are cut. The hungry people are supposed to turn to the local authorities which are deeply involved in debt and unable to help. In contrast, for propaganda to other countries hundreds of millions of dollars are available. According to President Reagan they are to enable listeners in communist countries to get an idea of the worldwide freedom struggle.

This empty phrase alone is very cheap propaganda. What freedom is this when 35 million Americans go hungry or at least don't have enough to eat; what freedom is this when roughly 75 percent of all U.S. citizens demand an end to the arms mania, while those who hold power in the country waste more and more billions for stepped-up nuclear armament; and finally, what freedom is this when over 10 million jobless and 6 million short-time workers see national funds being wasted for blowing the alleged advantages of capitalism and the blessings of the American way of life into the air!

Several hundreds of millions of dolars for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty in reality are also expenditures for military purposes. Everybody knows that these stations are creatures of the CIA espionage headquarters and serve psychological warfare as well as the reckless interference in other countries' internal affairs. For such purposes unlimited funds are naturally available. However, all this has nothing to do with freedom.

U.S. POLICY REVIEWED ON NICARAGUAN ANNIVERSARY

DW201033 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Gerhard Boehm's review of the past week's events]

[Excerpt] The right to self-determination, sovereignty and the people's own state still denied to the Palestinians -- these are the rights which the people of Nicaragua in Central America, on the doorstep of the United States, attained 3 years ago in the struggle against the Somoza dictatorship and the latter's support by the United States.

It has been 3 years to this day since the Sandinist People's Revolution won victory. Somoza had disappeared as early as on 17 July 1979, taking along with him to Florida possessions worth millions. A dictatorship that had lasted for decades collapsed for good 2 days later. This simultaneously broke Washington's influence in Nicaragua, a fact which neither the White House nor the Pentagon have yet overcome. Shortly after Nicaragua's liberation the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE had confirmed that the advocates of the Monroe Doctrine who practiced a policy of America for the United States under the demagogic slogan of America to the Americans, would not dream of reliquishing their interests in Nicaragua.

The newspaper quoted a member of the U.S. State Department staff as having said of his superiors in the State Department, the Pentagon and the Security Council that they look at the map of Nicaragua and see the Mexican oil in the north, the Panama Canal in the south and Cuba in the east, and, of course, this makes the alarm ring.

Washington obviously fears the proof produced by Nicaragua, as earlier provided by Cuba, that it is possible to be independent from the United States and live, and live even better. The past 36 months have reaped many successes in Nicaragua for this better life, despite all difficulties, despite outside impediments and many problems still unsolved. It was possible to stabilize agricultural policy. For the first time the country succeeded in guaranteeing the consumer supply with basic foodstuffs. Initial steps have been taken in the building of a domestic industry, and unemployment was tangibly reduced. Nearly 70 percent of the people are learning how to read and write in the anti-illiteracy campaign, the biggest learning process in the country's history.

Never again will they let themselves be deceived by the imperialists and their henchmen. Washington, however, just will not leave the country alone. It arms mercenaries who raid villages in the Nicaraguan border region toward Hunduras with their modern U.S. weapons, murder members of the Nicaraguan Border Troops and of the Sandinist militia and terrorize farmers. More than 5,000 former Somoza mercenaries have been trained for this purpose in the United States and in Honduras.

On the other hand, private enterpreneurs in Nicaragua are supposed to be baited by the U.S. Government with illegal financial aid and instigated to commit acts of sabotage against the people's revolution.

Washignton has allotted the CIA $19 million for counterrevolutionary plots in Nicaragua. According to the Washington POST, the neighbor state of Honduras will receive $60 million in military aid from the United States in the next 2 years, which is seven times the amount of the past 2 years. Reportedly the U.S. President justified this with the strategically extremely important location of Honduras which borders on Nicaragua, El Salvador and Guatemala.

The liberation struggle of all these peoples every day turns more and more into a veritable nightmare for the rulers in Washington, because socialist Cuba, the people's revolution in Nicaragua, the liberation struggle in El Salvador which cannot be quelled, the social unrest which has grasped the whole Latin American subcontinent -- all this eloquently predicts that the peoples will some day achieve by their struggle that America really belongs to the Americans, its inhabitants.

LDPD DISCUSSES CURRENT POLITICAL TASKS

DW201122 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Dieter Hornung report on the meeting of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany [LDPD] Central Executive Board's Political Committee in Berlin concluded on 19 July]

[Text] A meeting full of content has been concluded here with a winding-up speech by Dr Manfred Gerlach. In this speech the party chairman drew attention to the need for raising labor productivity more vigorously to the level of expenditures for science and technology. This important precondition for the rapid performance increase in our national economy also was the keynote of the speech given by Minister Weiz. During the discussion on the minister's speech reference was made time and again to the reserves for this performance increase cited by the minister.

Thus, what is needed everywhere is the assignment of graduates of institutes of higher learning in keeping with their qualification, closer cooperation among the academy of sciences, the colleges and the combines, the concentration on key tasks and on prime quality products. The participants also discussed the reduction in time needed by research and development as one of the important criteria for judging science.

What primarily mattered in this discussion, of course, was the ideological tasks with which the party would have to cope in this connection. The manifold ideas voiced in this respect might be summed up in three points:

First, a great deal of engagement and readiness to take risks in the exploration and/or application of scientific-technical top-level achievements of tangible economic effect, as the concrete Liberal-Democratic alliance contribution toward economic growth; second, aware assumption of responsibility shares in the clarification of ideological basic questions and in the implementation of experiences gained, and in the impartment of such experiences in the interest of a rapid and comprehensive organization of scientific-technical progress; and finally, third, concretely substantiated exposure of the misuse of scientific-technical findings and the squandering of economic resources for an imperialist policy of confrontation, arms buildup and trade war.

As for the basic principles for such ideological activities summed up in the foregoing, Dr Manfred Gerlach said:

[Begin Gerlach recording] In the declaration of will by the 13th party congress we Liberal Democrats as alliance partners reaffirmed to the worker class and its party that we would do everything to strengthen our socialist fatherland, for social progress and for a peaceful and happy life of our people and of all peoples of this globe.

At today's meeting we have reached agreement on how we can and will convert his declared will into concrete deeds in a selected field which nevertheless is essential for the increase in economic performance. In this respect the 4th meeting of the SED Central Committee was quite helpful to us. The assessment that notwithstanding all recognition of the headway achieved in the national economy, the higher level of quality and effectiveness required -- as Erich Honecker stated in his concluding speech -- has not yet been attained in all fields must induce every Liberal Democrat to check, and ponder, in his sphere of activity how effectiveness and quality can be further enhanced for the sake of the GDR's stable and dynamic development.

Scientific-technical top-standard achievements, their rapid introduction in production and their broad application with high economic results have become essential prerequisites for the fulfillment of the national economic targets and thus for the economic support of the peace policy of our socialist state. It is with this interconnection that the scientist, technician and college teacher, as well as all other people responsible for scientific-technical progress, derive their political responsibility today. [end Gerlach recording]

HONECKER GREETS IRAQI PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL DAY

AU191140 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Baghdad to Saddam Husayn, general secretary of the Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Republic of Iraq and chairman of the Revolution Command Council:

On the occasion of the national holiday I convey to you, the leadership of the Republic of Iraq and the friendly Iraqi people the greetings and congratulations of the party and state leadership and of the people of the GDR. The GDR people are greatly satisfied with the traditions of many years of our joint struggle against imperialism and for a peaceful future of the peoples.

I want to express my conviction that in this spirit the mutually advantageous cooperation and the traditionally friendly relations between our states and peoples will further deepen and develop. I wish you, dear Comrade Saddam Husayn, health and creative vigor in your responsible work for the benefit of the Iraqi people.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET NICARAGUA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU201028 East Berlin NEUES DETUSCHLAND in German 19 Jul 82

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have sent the following greetings telegram to the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Government Council of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua.

On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the government and people of the GDR we convey fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations to the national leadership of the FSLN, the Government Council of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguan people on the third anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist People's Revolution.

Under the leadership of their revolutionary vanguard, the FSLN, the Nicaraguan people are waging a sacrificial struggle for creating a society free from exploitation. In this they have achieved successes unique in their history. Despite all counterrevolutionary machinations by domestic and foreign reactionary forces, the new Nicaragua is consistently struggling for its right to self-determination.

We value the constructive contribution of Nicaragua toward maintaining world peace, for disarmament and detente. The international respect which is paid to your country is also reflected in the fraternal and dynamically developing relations between our parties, states and peoples.

Be confident that the GDR will continue to be firmly at the side of the revolutionary people of Nicaragua. We wish you best creative vigor and further successes as well as personal well-being in your responsible functions.

SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH USSR 19 JULY

LD202020 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jul (ADN) -- Further cooperation in the field of land reclamation and water management between the GDR and the USSR was discussed by Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister for environmental protection and water management, and Ziya Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in Moscow today. The USSR minister for land reclamation and water conservancy, Nikolay Vasilyev, was also present at the exchange of views.

Yesterday Dr Hans Reichelt and the chairman of the USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control, Professor Yuriy Izrael', signed a protocol on scientific-technical cooperation for the period up to 1985.

The protocol provides for the further development of cooperation in meteorology, nature protection and the rational utilization of natural resources. This applies to, among other things, improved methods of weather forecasting, the scientific, climatological and meteorological basis for the management and planning of the economy and for the monitoring of processes in the natural environment, particularly in the atmosphere and in bodies of water. This is to be achieved through the mutual exchange of information and experience, meetings of experts and shared research and development tasks. The aim of this cooperation is the more effective use of the two countries' research results in economics.

SEJM MEETS; JARUZELSKI DISCUSSES FUTURE PLANS

Agenda Changes Announced

LD210828 [Editorial Report] Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish at 0750 GMT on 21 July begins live coverage of the Sejm session in Warsaw. After an unidentified reporter gives 5 minutes of background information on the significance of today's meeting, the speaker of the Sejm enters the chambers, opens the session and appoints the secretaries. At 0806 GMT he announces that changes in the Council of Ministers have been proposed and that other new points have been added to the agenda for consideration -- new Sejm regulations and changes in the Sejm Presidium. He gives no further details of what any of the personnel changes might entail.

At 0808 GMT, the speaker invites Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to speak.

Premier's Address 21 July

LD211014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0808 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Speech entitled "Plans of the Government for the Second Half of 1982," delivered by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at Sejm session in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house! Thirty-eight years ago the manifesto of the Polish Committee for National Liberation was announced. A People's Poland emerged from the depths of occupation and from the flames of the war that was in progress. We began to build a new system in conditions of a terrible war legacy to which was added the burden of many centuries of backwardness. The time that has gone by since is marked by years of hard and stubborn toil and also by historical achievements. We have not managed to avoid blunders and bitter defeats, but it is enough to look around and to call honestly to mind our memories or the testimony of those who remember and to compare our starting point with the present reality which, when all is said and done, is [word indistinct] exceptionally difficult. It is not easy to conjure up today a mood to fit this festive occasion. We are faced with bringing the country out of the crisis and doubt. The nation, which is tormented by difficulties and indecision, wishes and has the right to know what the future will be like and to ask the following question: Where are we heading?

In order to feel sure about the future it is also just as important, however, to be aware of what the beginning was like. The revolution brought people work, equality and rights; it brought the country secure and just borders; and it brought the nation progress in terms of civilization and culture.

The July manifesto, by removing class injustices and barriers, gave Poland a great and democratic political reform on a historic scale. The year 1944 opened up tremendous opportunities for our country. Socialism -- its ideas horizons -- liberated new aspirations and raised the ceiling of these aspirations. The present difficult realities explain the frequent feeling of being let down and unfulfilled. The burdens of today obscure the awareness of the huge transformations that have, after all, taken place in People's Poland.

It is appropriate to remind people on the eve of the July holiday that the struggle of the Polish soldier also contributed to these changes. We convey our particularly warm feelings to the fighters and combatants from all Polish armies. They were coming back to the country through different roads but a vision of the independent Poland, of a just and secure Poland, united them.

Poland's raison d'etat consists of maintaining the integrity of the state territory and strengthening both the guarantee of peaceful existence between nations and the system of alliances with the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries, which has ensured the inviolability of our borders for decades. This is the reason we can discuss and even argue about Polish matters today in Polish Wroclaw, Gdansk and Szczecin and in Warsaw, which was raised from the ashes.

An alliance involves mutual trust and partner-like loyalty. It means keeping alive the memory of thousands of Soviet soldiers who are resting forever in the soil of our homeland. How many more trials, time and experiences do we need for those simple truths to reach everyone?

Today, facing phenomena threatening peace, the value of our alliances is becoming even more important. Poland can exist and develop in a sovereign way only as a socialist country, allied with the friends who will not fail, with the socialist community.

On 13 December of last year I said that we wanted a Poland that would be great -- great in its achievements, in its culture and its form of social life, in its position in Europe. I want to repeat those words once more from the high tribune of the Sejm. It is within our abilities to overcome present difficulties and to return to the international position we deserve. For every honest citizen let Poland be the homeland in which he wants to live and work. Let there be no lack of prospects for an individual and sense of unity regarding superior national interests.

Once upon a time they said: There are as many programs as there are Poles! Recently we have seen the discrepancy between realism and basic responsibility. Dead ghosts of the past were being brought back to life. Even today greedy fingers are frequently raised. No Polish word starts with this letter! [Jaruzelski presumably raises his fingers in a "V for Victory" sign, a gesture frequently made by Solidarity members. The Polish alphabet does not contain the letter V.] It is not going to be better in Poland because of this. It can only be worse. Indeed, Poland needs victory, the victory of reason.

There is a program that reaches beyond today's clouded horizon. This is the program of the Ninth PZPR Congress. It's fundamental directions can be accepted by every patriot, regardless of his private views or beliefs. This program is and will remain our guide.

The main outlines of the government's intention, which were recently presented to the house, have not changed. The basic problems facing our country remain the same. That is why I am not delivering a programmatic speech today. I merely want to present to the house the main and selected assumptions which the government will follow during the next half of the year.

May it please the house! It is going to be a difficult 6 months. We have entered it with the burdens of the crisis that is still prevailing. I shall begin with economic matters. Those are today the source of the greatest concern of the working people. They also constitute the key problem for the government.

The country's economic condition is well known to the citizen deputies. Tensions and disturbances that would shake even the healthiest economic organism have accumulated.

The lives of Poles are difficult. Many families are looking into the immediate future with concern. It is thus necessary to express even greater appreciation and respect to the Polish public for its wise patience. A decisive majority of the nation, regardless of their views and sometimes sharp contradictions, understands that it is impossible to jump over the crisis or to wait for it to go away. It is necessary to break it and overcome it through active work. This is not an empty slogan. The first positive signs have appeared in industrial production. They are caused, above all, by good results in the extractive industries. Miners deserve particular words of appreciation. Positive results are also being achieved by some enterprises and branches of the processing industries, those whose management and work forces are showing activeness and good management and who are able to substitute domestic raw and other materials for those hitherto imported from the West and to alter the technology of production and to develop production of sought-after goods. Supplementary deliveries of materials as well as cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, which is still growing, have ever-increasing long-term significance. The maintenance of those tendencies in the economy is creating an opportunity to end the regression and to attain, toward the end of the second half of the year, the same level of production as last year.

Such forecasts are the starting point in our work in the 1983-85 socioeconomic development program. We want those to be years of accelerated transformations in the production structures and in the development of the economy; of balancing it out and improving its efficiency -- to make this a 3-year period in which we come bouncing back firmly from the bottom.

At present it is a fundamental task to liven up and to increase production. It becomes urgent to make better use of labor resources. The present situation is not satisfactory. In some plants the level of employment is too high and disproportionate to possibilities of material and technological supplies and to the demand for production. On the other hand, in many other plants that have satisfactory supplies and opportunities of selling their products, labor shortages exist. We shall improve on this situation, managing the employment of graduates and school leavers in an appropriate manner. Conditions encouraging a return to work by those who elected to retire early will also be created shortly. At the same time, energetic measures must be taken to improve work discipline, especially as far as the elimination of unjustified absence is concerned. This is also an important resource in increasing production. Wherever such possibilities exist, they must be definitely utilized. Improving the system of material supplies and rationalizing the use of raw materials remain very important. Raw and other materials will be received by those, above all, who produce the most wanted goods and who achieve the best economic results. We shall become even more strict about occurrences of waste, which are still numerous. With this thought in mind, among others, the inspectorate of raw materials management was recently established. A fall in the quality of production is also worrying, especially when it is the result of ordinary negligence and of disregarding the consumers. We shall counteract this in an effective manner. We shall reach for new solutions.

In accordance with the advance announcement, a new pay system is being worked out in consultation with work forces. However, regardless of the future comprehensive reform of the system of remuneration, it is possible and necessary to undertake work on arriving at solutions that would be more effective in individual factories.

They already have considerable freedom in this respect. They should take advantage of this freedom in a bold and consistent manner.

The harvest time is approaching. The harvest will probably be no worse than last year. The productive activity of the countryside is increasing. This gladdens us. However, the most important thing is that everything the soil produces be carefully harvested and managed. The decisions adopted by the government should streamline the purchase of agricultural produce, particularly grain crops. We have limited possibilities for importing grain. Thus, the state must buy from the farmers enough to go around for the production of bread and grain products until next year's harvest. This is the primary task in the foodstuff economy. We will continue efforts to slow the downward trends in animal breeding. Maintaining the allocations of meat and meat products next year on the same level as this year depends on this.

Accelerating the pace of production makes transportation difficulties more acute. Neglect, which goes back many years, is becoming apparent in this sphere. The government has already taken immediate measures designed to improve the work of the transportation system, particularly rail transport. However, this will not completely solve the problem. The appropriate priorities for transport in the plans drawn up for the next few years will be needed.

One of the concerns of the socialist state is not to permit the spread of social deprivation. With this end in mind the lowest wages, old-age and other pensions and family benefits will be increased in the current quarter. Funds earmarked for social assistance will also increase.

The increase in food prices carried out in February, as well as the changes in the prices of industrial goods that are being effected, are gradually bringing the level of people's incomes up to changes in production, up to delivery capacities and up to the capacities of market services.

Thus they signify an unpleasant but unavoidable return to economic realities. However, there is a dividing line between harsh economic necessity and the abuse of freedom in fixing prices. Behind this freedom lurks the beginnings of unjustified high prices and frequently quite simply price robbery.

On 25 January I pointed out this danger. Unfortunately, our measures to counter it turned out to be insufficiently effective. Numerous state enterprises, cooperatives, the private sector and the free market are pushing prices up.

Such practices hit out at the fundamental interests of the public. They lead to dishonest self-enrichment by those who are the strongest, smartest and most ruthless. I have issued a recommendation to the minister of finance, to the minister of price affairs [minister do srpaw cen] and to the other competent state organs to toughen up controls and to put an end to these practices. I think that the Supreme Chamber of Control, as an organ subject to the Sejm, can play a significant role here. The government will take the appropriate steps against the exploitation by producers of monopolistic positions in order to attain unjustified profits. In the struggle against arbitrary price-fixing, we are counting on help from the social factor, especially the consumer protection movement. I would like at the same time to confirm the decisions which have already been published on the suspension up to the end of the current year of increases in official prices, that is of those prices which are determined centrally.

Enormous gains through speculation arouse universal condemnation as do cases of rapacious self-enrichment at the cost to the public of preying on a difficult situation, on shortages. This offends the sense of justice of the working class, of all those who work honestly. I have made it incumbent on the financial apparatus to toughen up fiscal restrictions. We have begun to inform the public of the results of these actions. The aim of the government incomes, prices and tax policy agrees with the principles of social justice, of spreading the burden of the crisis. In this matter the authorities and the public are on the same side.

The government will consistently introduce the economic reform, we are analyzing the implementation of its particular solutions. Wherever the mechanisms introduced fail to yield the expected results, appropriate changes will be made. The sole yardstick for the correctness of the solutions must be concrete results. There cannot be and will not be a retreat from the reform. Managerial staff who do not understand it or do not want to understand it will have to go.

The activity of workers self-management units will also be decisive for the success of the reform. The setting in motion of these units must be tangibly accelerated. During the coming 3 months they should become an authentic, responsible partner in the managing process at the majority of enterprises. Self-management units open possibilities to stimulate production initiatives, the enterprising spirit of the workforces, and can enrich the development of socialist democracy. The government expresses its conviction that self-management units, acting in accordance with their statutes, will be guided both by the interest of the workforces and the interest of the working class as a whole, of all working people.

Union activity has been suspended. However, this is not lost time. A broad discussion in which all unions took part was carried out. It was devoted to the future character and shape of unions. The results of the discussion, the conclusions drawn from it, will be presented to the house today.

One thing remains beyond any doubt: The trade unions must be self-governing and independent from the administration. They should take care of working people and their affairs at enterprise and in individual branches of industry. They must also respect the statutory norms and constitutional principles of the socialist state. Therefore, they cannot be similar to the model of the Central Council of Trade Unions as it existed before August 1980 or to the Solidarity trade union as it was before December 1981. These two -- how very different -- kinds of experiences make the revival of the trade union movement not only an extremely important issue, but also an extremely complicated one.

The situation is aggravated by the present antistate, illegal activity of a part of the leadership and some members of Solidarity. By clandestine activity, by stirring feelings, by organizing provocative events, they are pushing this organization towards self-destruction.

The trade union movement must regenerate itself. It is vitally needed by the working class, by working people. The authorities of the socialist state will actively meet this need.

The socialist state today needs more than ever before an efficient state apparatus, a competent and highly disciplined administration. Comprehensive action is being carried out to this effect. Control operations carried out by military services together with experts from various departments play an essential role here.

The comprehensive control operations such as have been completed in six voivodships, and control operations in problem areas such as agriculture or construction, continue to uncover severe negligence and many failings. We intend to introduce a permanent state system of inspection and control modelled on the experiences of the Army. Every element is assessed by leading cadres. On this basis the appropriate conclusions are being drawn with regard to personnel and they are often made known to the public. There is also preventive treatment. We shall continue this practice.

This spring, for the first time, a general review of cadres in the offices of the state administration was carried out. We believe this to be an important step on the road to the construction of a state system of work with the cadres, the assumptions of which are being worked on intensively. One result is the decision to set up a center for post-graduate training of employees of the state administration. The students who begin studies in this college on 1 January 1983 will be recruited above all from the young officials who distinguish themselves and who emerge in the selection process.

The cadres in the state administration have submitted a statement of its assets. The criteria for assessing ideological and moral attitudes have been toughened. At the moment 65 percent of the undersecretaries of state and general directors in the ministries and central offices have been performing their functions for less than a single year. Cadre changes in the field over the past 1 and 1/2 years have affected 50 percent of the voivodas, 40 percent of the parish executive officers and 58 percent of the executive officers of parish towns.

At the moment stabilization and improvement of this cadre are essential. However, where changes prove necessary, they will be made resolutely and consistently. Structural and organizational changes are being carried out. The personnel of ministries and central offices were reduced by 3,000 last year and will be reduced by a further 2,400 people this year. We attach great importance to public advice, expertise and opinion. The government will implement what it has announced on the basis of this. The proposals of the Polish Academy of Science are being considered intently. A Consultative Economic Council has been set up and functions actively. The social consultative councils that have come into being attached to the offices of the voivodas are helping these voivodas. The preparations for the establishment of a state center for public opinion research are in the final stage.

The government treats its obligations to the house with particular attention. The program adopted at this forum, which I had the honor to present on 25 January, has been adapted into a government timetable for the resolution of specific problems and tasks. A great deal of work is being invested in its implementation. The government systematically informs the public of the progress of these tasks. To complete this subject: I wish to state that the government values extraordinarily highly the cooperation with the house, which is shaped and enlivened by the intensified legislative work, by the development of the control functions of the Sejm commissions.

In the work of the state administration the state of utilization of deputies' suggestions, opinions and written questions [interpelacje] is regularly examined. We feel a need to further enrich this cooperation. With this in mind I intend to appoint an under secretary of state for current contacts (?with) the Sejm.

A measure of the quality of the state administration is society's confidence in the people's authorities. The government will continue to strive consistently to eliminate everything which impairs this confidence, especially indications of stiff treatment [bezdusznosc] and bureaucracy. It also will defend the good name of those people in the state service who, through their work and faultless stance, deserve respect. There are many of those. They have lasted with dignity through the most difficult period.

The special public service which is performed by the officials of the socialist state demands sensitivity to human suffering and distress, a sense of justice and law observance [proworzadnosc]. Such personnel are needed by society. This will be true more and more. The government, acting in this direction, has submitted to the esteemed house a draft act on public sector employees. It will define their ethical code and service regulations.

We desire that the state apparatus should express and realize superior needs and values so that every decision undertaken in the name of the state, even if severe and unpopular, has the authority of the law, expert competence and full political and personal responsibility; so that the law is law and the authority is authority; so that just as there can be no return to arrogance by the authorities, there can also be no return to its helplessness.

Citizen speaker, deputies. Society is understandably interested in the assessment of the progress of normalization in the country and the prospect of the abolition of martial law. Martial law has not been and is not an aim; it is a means. The introduction of martial law on 13 December served salvation. Today martial law protects the creation of premises of rebirth.

During the past 7 months a river of human blood has flowed throughout the world. Thousands of people have died without martial law. Martial law was introduced in our country precisely so that Poland would not flow with blood. Martial law was not an attack; it was a defense. The authorities have not abused the regulations of martial law. We are striving and we will be striving to assure that these regulations are applied in the most sparing way in accordance with Polish mentality and with the socialist political culture.

Hardships and difficulties connected with the introduction of martial law have eased consistently. We want to be significantly further along this road. We would have been further; however, this has been made impossible by the activity of domestic and foreign opponents, and especially by the actions of the Washington administration, which several days ago allowed itself to engage in unrefined escapades against Poland.

The opponent has not given up these counterrevolutionary intentions. He pursues counterrevolution by sowing propaganda. He uses pressure, inspires street disturbances and threatens a general strike. The opponent uses the suuport of certain circles in the West who are using unparalleled sanctions against Poland. This is why the retention of martial law is still temporarily necessary.

Responsibility for the country means to be wary of hurried, hasty steps which could have a tragic end for Poland. However, the Military Council of National Salvation, after assess-assessing the current situation, noticed realistic premises for further easing the hardship of martial law. Yesterday the Military Council of National Salvation authorized the Minister of Internal affairs to make appropriate decisions. The majority of the interned will be released, including all the interned women.

Further alleviations in postal and telecommunications traffic between Poland and abroad will be introduced. Voivodas have been instructed to lift the suspension of a significant group of associations. Limitations in travelling abroad will be eased.

At the same time I would like to inform the esteemed house that if favorable consolidating changes appear without a return of tension; if these changes unambiguously bear evidence of calm and a normalization of the internal situation in the country, then the Military Council of National Salvation will apply to the supreme organs of state authority to suspend martial law.

At the same time it will be necessary to secure the interests of the state and the nation through a temporary passing of specific powers to the Council of Ministers. It is a hope of the Military Council of National Salvation that the conditions permitting the suspension of martial law may prove ripe before the end of this year.

I hope that the house will receive with understanding the intention which has been presented and will give expression to this in an appropriate resolution. [applause]

The difficult internal problems do not obscure the situation of those Poles who are outside the country. I wish to recall the government's position: Citizens of Poland who are abroad so long as they have not consciously and actively engaged in activities directed against the interests of our state, may return to Poland at any moment with their Polish passport. This also applies to those persons whose passports have lost their validity.

The state of relations between state and church is of great significance. The government continues to stand by its position of their constructive development. This is confirmed by the continuing dialogue which is taking place -- not without differences -- but corresponding to the interests of Poland. The matter of the visit His Holiness John Paul II wishes to make to Poland arouses a great deal of interest in Poland and abroad. The state authorities have had a positive attitude toward this matter from the beginning. We will be glad for a repeat visit to our country. We will heartily greet the pope who is a Pole. Only the date of the visit is open. Certain statements -- especially foreign press speculation -- have placed unnecessary sensationalism on this visit. The government considers that the visit should be carefully prepared so that it yields effects which are fruitful for the state and the nation. Above all, the proper conditions for the visit must come into being. These include in particular: calm in the country, a cessation of activities that threaten the security of the state, and the achievement of the indispensable level of normalization. Such conditions for receiving the pope will correspond to the dignity and momentous significance of this visit. Counting on the active participation of the church in creating these conditions -- in accordance with the talks which are currently underway -- the Government of the Polish People's Republic will do all it can so that Pope John Paul II's visit can occur next year during the jubilee celebrations at Jasna Gora. The ecclesiastical authorities have informed that these celebrations will last until September 1983.

Citizen speaker, may it please the house! One can only build a socialist Poland in conditions of broad and authentic national accord. This assumptions lies at the foundation of our numerous appeals and proposals.

Our proposals include the one -- the most concrete one -- which I presented from this rostrum on 30 October 1981. Its fate is known to the citizen deputies. This proposal was buried in Radom and in Gdansk. Our country needs real accord, an accord which will exclude only those who still see their main goal in confronting and undermining the socialist statehood. Socialism in Poland is irreversible and there should be no illusions on this issue either at home or abroad. This certainty should be well remembered by those who believe in the alleged transient character of the people's power. The transient ones are only those whose antisocialist blindness is leading them astray. We will not move from our chosen path. We only have one Poland, one real country whose fate depends solely on us.

The constitutional order of the state and the life of the community can and must be the foundations for the accord, as well as a clearly protected sphere of national security. Led by the supreme nature of this rule the parties' coordinating commission, with the participation of representatives of Catholic associations, has submitted a declaration, published today, concerning the creation of the patriotic movement for national rebirth. A precious, initiating [wyjsciowa] platform for concrete actions has thus been created. The movement for national rebirth may become our great historic chance, a significant stage in the development of new, ever increasing forms of the socialist democracy. It is impossible to estimate such forms today. Such movement could include a broader representation of all classes, layers and milieux of our nation.

This corresponds with an action to increase the ranking of other parties and nonparty milieux in the political life of our country.

We appreciate the cooperation of coalitions in the government and at all levels of public life. There is a chance for the further expansion of such a possibility and for the active participation of all social forces standing on the ground of the Constitution and socialist transformations.

May it please the house, 7 months ago Poland stood poised at the edge of the precepice. Today Poland is standing at the crossroads. The time has come to make a choice between the road to nowhere and the road to the future. There are deep divisions in our community. There are many hurts. Nobody is hiding this. Soon after the war the divisions and conflicts were just as bad. Years have passed and many of those who at that time stood up against the people's power have found their place in socialist Poland and are now providing a precious contribution to its construction.

The anniversary of the July manifesto has been celebrated for many years in the feeling of pride with the achievements in the development of our free fatherland. Today we are accompanied by solicitude, but there is also hope. There is a good basis for such hope because many times throughout our history we emerged from danger, difficulties and crises, frequently much more serious than today. We will emerge this time too! [applause]

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS 20 JULY WRON SESSION

LD201822 Warsaw PAP in English 1724 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 July -- The Martial Council of National Redemption WRON met here today to discuss the current situation in Poland. Chaired by Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the meeting pointed to positive trends and to prevailing threats. The lines of action to promote further normalization of socio-political life in this country were specified.

NATIONAL REBIRTH COUNCIL TO BE ESTABLISHED

LD201835 Warsaw PAP in English 1712 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 July -- The Coordinating Commission of the PUWP, UPP [United Peasant Party] and DP [Democratic Party] met here to discuss questions of the patriotic movement for national rebirth. The meeting was also attended by representatives of Christian and lay Catholic organizations.

The PUWP was represented by PUWP First Secretary Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Mirolaw Milewski, Marian Orzechowski, and Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

The United Peasant Party was represented by Chairman Roman Malinowski, Jozef Kijowski, Jerzy Grzybczak, Boleslaw Struzek, and Waldemar Winkiel.

The Democratic Party delegation was composed of Chairman Edward Kowalczyk, Jozef Eliasiewicz, Jan Pawel Fajecki, Jozef Musiol, Alfred Beszterda, and Marek Wieczorek.

Lay Catholics were represented by President of the Board of the Pax Association Zenon Komender, Chairman of the Central Board of the CHSS [Christian Social Association] Kazimierz Morawski, and Chairman of the PZKS [Polish-Catholic Social Union] Board Janusz Zablocki.

The meeting was also attended by Chairman of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, Vice Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, and Sejm Deputies Jan Szczepanski and Edmund Osmanczyk.

The meeting said the grass-root level movement of Civic Committees for National Rebirth (OKON) is fairly advanced, and that the socio-political situation in Poland gives ground and provides a feasible chance for expanding and transforming that movement into a national patriotic front of national rebirth.

The participants agreed on plans to set up a provisional council of the patriotic movement for national rebirth (PRON), which should be composed on activists who enjoy an unquestionable social prestige. The meeting adopted a declaration on the patriotic movement of national rebirth and took a decision to submit it to the Sejm.

The following are excerpts from the declaration:

The Polish United Workers Party the United Peasant Party, the Democratic Party, as well as the Pax Association, the Christian Social Association and the Polish Catholic-Social Union,

- answering the declaration of the Polish Sejm of 3 May, 1982, concerning national accord,

- expressing recognition for the Civil Committees of National Rebirth emerging after 13 December 1981,

-taking into account the development of other reforms of social activeness and the climate of civic reflection,

State that the time is now ripe to unite the different currents in the patriotic movement of national rebirth and appoint its provisional council.

In partnerly and allied cooperation we wish to take up the task of leading the country out of crisis and improving the republic, of consolidating the socialist ideals of social justice, people's rule the rule of law, and man's dignity in social consciousness and practice. This great cause will be served by a broad and authentic social movement -- the patriotic movement of national rebirth uniting workers, peasants and the intelligentsia, all those who desire improvement in the motherland, who are translating desires into action and want to impart a more effective dimension to their actions. The movement is open to all who recognise that there is no other road for Poland but her socialist development, and that there is no safer guarantee of her independence than alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and membership in the community of socialist states -- a movement inviting those who recognise that the Polish United Workers Party fulfilling the leading role in the society in partnerly alliance with the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party, in constructive cooperation with associations of lay Catholics and Christians accepting the principles of socialist Poland's socio-political system is a guarantee of socialist development.

We are convinced that the patriotic movement of national rebirth will serve well time interests of the motherland because patriotism is expressed in day-to-day toil, in social activeness, in raising the country from crisis, in actions toward socialist renewal and national rebirth. In work for Poland there can be no divisions into party members and people of no party affiliation, believers and non-believers. All citizens have equal rights and duties. We come out in [word indistinct] for the possibility of unrestricted promotion and the filling of key posts with persons of no party affiliation and espouse the Polish Constitution. In the patriotic movement of national rebirth there is room for all those who recognize the irreversibility of the bases of the socio-political system.

There is room for the independent and self-governed trade union movement rebuilt in forms which will suit the working people, a movement representing the genuine interests of the working people in conformity with the principles of the socio-political system. There is room for the youth movement, for women, for the cooperative movement and for workers self-management. There is room for the intelligentsia, for scholars, scientists, writers and artists who derive their position in the society from our national tradition and who serve the society both with their art and learning and their posts (?with) humanism which testifies to our national identity.

There is room for Catholic and Christian activists and those professing other faiths.

In the patriotic movement of national rebirth there is room for those who during the difficult and dramatic period lost their way, became impassive, who combine in their hearts feelings of love for the motherland with sentiments of grief and sorrow because of what has proved bad, unjust, mean and undignified in our life.

There is room for all except the opponents of socialism and socialist renewal, except those who treat the nation and the state, its independence and security as a card in a political gamble which does not serve Polish interests.

What Poland needs is creative energy generated by the fusion of thought and action of all parties, mobilising social activeness which serves the reconstruction of genuine social and moral bonds. The patriotic movement of national rebirth should make a momentous contribution to the task of strengthening (?the) normal functioning of the state, thereby helping to shape the socio-political and economic premises for lifting martial law.

The patriotic movement of national rebirth will strive for the gradual disappearance of barriers of mutual disagreement, distrust, bitterness and disillusionment dividing the society so that it ceases to become incendiary material hurting Poland's interests.

Diversification of the society is a fact. We are guided by the principles of tolerance. We recognize the identity and independence of all participants in the movement and we support the [word indistinct] partnership.

The movement which we have decided to initiate must join in the authorities' decision-making, stimulate their actions and control whatever needs control. Dialogue, partnership, mutual understanding and concerted action should be born wherever the nation's life goes on. Everything that serves Poland, her socio-economic development, her sovereignty, security and durability of her frontiers will form the contents and aim of activity of the patriotic movement of national rebirth:

- Concern for a secure and peaceful existence of the nation, for calm and internal order based on the Constitution.

- Countering attempts at weakening the state and attempts to return to harmful practice relating to the functioning of the socio-political life.

- Creation of political and legal conditions to make the state strong and the citizens secure, as well as (?assuring) their genuine and effective participation in the exercise of power and directing their own affairs at state level, the level of a region, town, village, factory or organisation.

- Initiation of social consulation of the most crucial state decisions.

- Inspiring and exercising control over activity of the power apparatus and the administration, especially concerning day-to-day problems of the citizens.

- Winning of public support for undertakings of constitutional organs of authority, for the good of the nation and the state.

- Development of various forms of self-government in town and countryside.

- Shaping of political and legal culture and the principles of civil coexistence.

- Cultivating the skill to think in categories of the state, giving support to creation of a climate of social justice and the equality of citizens towards the law awakening the sense of responsibility for the security of the motherland.

- Propagating and consolidating among young people the sense of great dignity of military service.

- Creating and propagating an atmosphere of moral and political opposition towards confrontation tendencies and the threat of thermo-nuclear war, concern that Poland's voice is louder and better heard on that matter which affects the entire mankind.

- Participation in accomplishing the huge task of the profound economic reform which offers the chance of curing the Polish economy and lifting the country from crisis.

- Struggle for just distribution of tasks connected with overcoming the crisis.

- Struggle for a moral renewal and cultivation of the tradition of the Polish family, home as the social cell which integrates the Poles. All-round support for the state's efforts towards strengthening the family. Struggle for high moral standards, against social evils which especially imperil children and young people, against loosening of norms governing social life.

- Creation of atmosphere of general condemnation for people who break the law and moral norms and for manifestations of indifference and bureaucratic red tape. Support for schools, factories and institutions, social organisations and the sound public opinion engaged in the task of moral renewal.

We can and must overcome the crisis. We must achieve this with own resources, through improvement and rebirth of the republic. A number of such matters have already been taken up by the Civil Committees of National Rebirth who have recently enriched socio-political life. Helping to rebuild social ties the committees, together with local bodies of the National Unity Front, activists of people's councils, self-governments and social organisations, constitute a nucleus of the patriotic movement of national rebirth. Let us proceed along this path. May the civic movement born from authentic social needs become the most precious and most constructive form of materialization of the idea of national accord.

We address all who want to work for the good of the republic:

Let us continue to date efforts and take new steps serving the strengthening of the patriotic movement of national rebirth as a living institution of the socio-political life of the socialist Poland.

For this purpose we are taking up action designed to appoint a provisional council of the patriotic movement of national rebirth. May it provide aid and counsel to the movement's local bodies until the convening of a nation-wide congress of its representatives which will elect its statutory authorities and approve a developed programme.

Our initiative aimed at developing the patriotic movement of national rebirth and appointing its provisional council we wish to submit to the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic -- the supreme representation of the Polish nation in the conviction that it will lend its authority and solemnity to the initiative.

We call on all Poles to join in the common march along the nation-wide road of rebirth and development of socialist Poland, towards surmounting the crisis and towards a better future.

PRESIDIUM MEETS ON FOOD, MARKET SITUATION

LD201304 Warsaw PAP in English 1120 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 19 Jul -- Government Presidium meeting -- The Government Presidium acquainted itself today with information on the market situation in the first six months of the current year provided by the minister for home trade and services and evaluated implementation of government decisions concerning the sorting out of matters relating to the home market.

A review of the market situation in the first six months of the current year indicates that improvement of the market situation is an extremely difficult process and the state of and prospects for the home market continue to give cause for deep concern.

The principal obstacles retarding the restoration of the market equilibrium are:

-- Insufficient commodity supply.

-- Continuing pressure on raising the level of the (?population's) money incomes. The feared over-implementation of the planned incomes is now assessed at 100-150 billion zlotys.

-- A relatively high amount of money possessed by certain groups of population largely constitutes delayed demand for goods.

The current supplies of rationed commodities fully correspond to the population's ration cards. Continuous supplies of almost all rationed foodstuffs have been assured and this state is expected to be maintained also in the second half of the current year.

Forecasts envisage a fall in livestock production in the second half of this year, a fact which could threaten the to date level of rations of meat and meat products. Supplies of flour and grain products, in spite of a highly unfavourable grain balance-sheet, are not likely to cause trouble.

As far as industrial consumer goods are concerned, supplies of light industry goods, especially for adults, will pose the biggest problem. To help ease the continuing acute shortage of footwear for grown-ups efforts are being made to buy shoes in the socialist countries. Many products of the electro-engineering industry will continue to be in short supply.

Discussing the principal market problems the Government Presidium noted that supplies of the basic foodstuffs improved over the past six months. The arears in unrealised ration coupons were removed early this year, stable norms were maintained throughout the past six months and rhythmical supplies were ensured.

The Government Presidium formulated a number of postulates and recommendations to prevent the further deterioration of the market equilibrium and decline of the living standard. In order to better to manage the controlled sales of goods in short supply, the Government Presidium ordered that a simplified system of sales of articles for children up to the age of 15 should take effect as of 1 January 1983. Concerning application of other forms of restricted sales of light industry products, voivodes will be authorized to allow the sale of goods on coupons, customers' lists and at works enterprises.

Parallel to implementation of emergency tasks, the Government Presidium ordered preparation of a long-term action programme to assure stabilization of the market. The Government Presidium evaluated the state of preparations for crop harvest, approved principles for grain purchase in 1982, the principles of purchase and supply of potatoes, as well as the balance sheet of fodder, flour and meat in the second half of this year.

From the information provided by the Ministry of Agriculture and food economy it follows that the condition of crops corresponds to that of last year. The acreage under grain, sugar beet and vegetables is slightly bigger compared with the previous year, but oil plants and animal feed occupy a smaller acreage. Green forage looks less satisfactory this year.

The lack of foreign exchange does not enable the state to maintain the imports of grain at the level of the past year. This makes it necessary for the state to purchase this year from farmers 5.5 million tonnes of grain of which 0.5 million tonnes will be ear-marked for seed and 5 million tonnes for consumption. To achieve this target, the government agreed on principles of purchase binding in the current year.

According to the principles, the state will pay 1,440 zlotys for 100 kg of grain both under and without contact.

The Government Presidium agreed on the plan of potato purchase from this autumn's harvest, setting the price at 5,500-6,000 zlotys per tonne. This year's potato harvest is estimated to be some 41-42 million tonnes from an acreage of about 2,250 thousand hectares. The balance sheet of fodder, plour and meat for the third and fourth quarter of this year as presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Economy fully satisfies the market demands defined by ration coupons.

The Government Presidium requested the Council of Ministers to take into account in the second half of this year especially the postulates and tasks resulting from the 9th Central Committee Plenum devoted to matters of youth.

The Government Presidium also approved information on fulfilment of the government tasks resulting from the Sejm address on last January 25 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, which defined directions of the government work for 1982. Of the 69 targets laid down 45 have already been implemented.

UNITED PEASANT PARTY ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION

LD201850 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] The country's sociopolitical situation was assessed by the Supreme Committee Presidium of the United Peasant Party [ZSL]. It was recognized that an essential condition for overcoming the crisis is national accord founded on a broad social base. The party's echelons were recommended to reach all ZSL circles with the idea of a patriotic movement of national rebirth. The ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium also examined the current version of the people's councils and territorial self-government bill. The party supports the main directions of the draft.

SWEARING-IN OF STATE TRIBUNAL REPORTED 20 JULY

LD202136 Warsaw PAP in English 2026 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 July -- Members of the Tribunal of State, elected by Sejm on July 6, 1982, were sworn in at a ceremony in the Polish parliament today.

The tribunal is to assess the performance of people holding the highest offices in the Polish state. It is headed ex officio by the first president of the Supreme Court and includes also one deputy chairman, 22 members and 5 deputy members.

Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa, who presented the nominations to members of the tribunal, told them that the inauguration of activity of the new body should be viewed as an important element of the process of democratization of the constitutional system and of the strengthening of the rule of law. It is [word indistinct] of profound changes in the area of exercising power in our country, he said.

Kiszczak, Others Present

LD201318 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] A ceremony of handing acts of nomination to Tribunal of State members, the new supreme organ in our state, has taken place in the Sejm. Acts of nomination were handed by the Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa. Next, members of the Tribunal of State took a judicial oath. The following took part in the ceremony: Kazimierz Secomski, deputy chairman of the Council of State; Lt Gen Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of internal affairs; and Sylwester Zawadski, minister of justice.

JARUZELSKI SPEECH CLOSING NINTH PZPR CC PLENUM

AU211103 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 82 p 1

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, at the close of the ninth PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw on 16 July]

[Text] To close the ninth Central Committee plenum, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, made a speech. He expressed the view that the broad discussion which developed during the ninth plenum requires more detailed study and analysis. That is why the Politburo and the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat are getting down to work straightaway on specifying the concrete targets arising from the resolution and the dates of their implementation. In accordance with the practice which has been in force for some time, these matters will be systematically and accurately dealt with and the public will be informed of how the work is proceeding, W. Jaruzelski stressed. This is all the more important because the work concerns problems which our community is very interested in.

The ninth Central Committee plenum, W. Jaruzelski continued, has been very important. It may turn out to be a historic plenum, if its results take shape today, tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, if they reach into the 21st century and shape the future development of socialism in Poland. That is why it is so important to tackle the problems which were discussed during the plenum immediately and vigorously and consistently implement the resolution which has been adopted today.

Discussion of the subject matter of the plenum and its achievements must constantly develop, create new initiatives and speed up making the most of the chance that the ninth plenum has given to young people. It is necessary to create the right climate in order to achieve this, and direct contact with young people at summer camps and other vacation activities will serve this purpose. When young people return to their homes, schools and work, they have to be equipped with as much knowledge as possible on the subject matter of the plenum.

It is also necessary to do this because our political opponent will try to play down the results of the ninth plenum, and maybe more -- he might discredit them. There have been such attempts earlier. Subversive centers of propaganda said in advance that this would be a plenum which would achieve nothing. The more vigorously we take up activity, the greater the results we achieve, W. Jaruzelski stressed. It is this activity which will be our basic argument, not words. In this context, W. Jaruzelski stressed how important it is for the subject matter of the ninth plenum to be fully feasible and attractive. Its feasibility is greater thanks to its attractiveness, and vice versa.

It is also necessary for young people to be convinced as quickly and effectively as possible that their future lies in their hands and that these are not mere words, W. Jaruzelski said. We are creating the right conditions to make young people active — this is our duty. It is for young people to fulfill these conditions.

W. Jaruzelski shared the view that was expressed during the talks that it is difficult to find a common denominator in work with young people. This is because of class and social differences. These differences must be noted and dealt with in the appropriate way.

Next, W. Jaruzelski discussed the issue of activating young people by means of concrete tasks, illustrating this with the example of solving housing construction problems. We have to point out to them in particular what waste really means, what a Saturday without work means and how valuable it would be, for example, for youth brigades to do voluntary work on Saturdays.

The question is often asked among young people, W. Jaruzelski said, how long have you been waiting for an apartment? Some say 10 years, others 15, and some even 20. We must change this tune. It is important here to be able to ask each other how long you have been building an apartment, and how long we have been building, as individuals, as a team and as a community.

W. Jaruzelski expressed the conviction that a very important factor helping to implement the tasks laid down by the ninth plenum will be to add to this work still more energetic and determined activity to counter all the evil which occurs in relations among people and everything that disturbs us both at work and outside it. In this light, it is no coincidence that the main topic of the ninth plenum has some connection with the second topic, concerning complaints, letters and opinions, for these matters must be dealt with in their entirety.

In this way, we are proving that the party is a guardian of social justice and that it fights to make sure that no harm comes to anyone. Moral sensitivity should be high, and reaction should be determined, for socialism is a human affair and everything which harms people and undermines socialist relations with people harms the party and our cause. One can say eloquent words and make impressive declarations, but if things are done in a different way in certain circles of the party and the socialist state, then this does the greatest damage to our cause.

W. Jaruzelski expressed the view that the fact that this plenum has been dominated by matters concerning education and ideology is the best proof that it has been correctly prepared and conducted. Of course, this does not mean that young people's material needs are less important and less necessary. But because these problems have already found expression in the decisions that have been made and in the documents that have been published -- thanks to the lengthy preparations -- it has been possible to concentrate on educational and edeological matters during this plenum.

In describing the current sociopolitical and economic situation in Poland and the immediate and future tasks facing the party in this connection, W. Jaruzelski emphasized the existing complicated international conditions. Imperialism is aiming to upset the balance of power and impose its policy and rule on the world. Poland is being treated as an instrument in all this and has become a victim of this policy.

It is not out of the question that the international situation may get still worse, despite the huge political and diplomatic efforts made by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are also taking part in these activities as far as we are able. We must realize that the period of time gone by, the anarchy and the current difficulties are lowering our country's prestige and the strengh of our voice. That is why regaining this strength is the basis for regaining Poland's international position, to which our entire history and the achievements of people's Poland for 38 years have contributed. We are counting on young people to draw all conclusions from this -- conclusions which are essential for the country and therefore for their own future.

SIWAK MEETS PARTY SECRETARIES, ZSMP OFFICIALS

LD201452 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the party Central Committee Politburo, met secretaries of basic party organizations and chairmen of the works circles of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth ZSMP from the district of Praga-Polnoc in Warsaw. The course and decisions of the ninth Central Committee plenum were discussed. Issues of party life were discussed, along with an important question for youth: the question of cooperation in developing many areas of the country's life.

Albin Siwak, replying to questions, stressed the significance of acting together and of mutual understanding of interests by the younger and older generations of working people in order to improve the living conditions of all Poles.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON NINTH PZPR CONGRESS

AU202025 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 14 Jul 82 p 3

[Zozislaw Morawski article: "The Beginning of the Road"]

[Excerpts] It is difficult to believe that only a year has passed. Since the Ninth PZPR Congress we have been witnessing as members of an audience or as actors a great many dramatic events on the Polish stage. Almost every day and every month has had at least three times as much happening in it as usual and has been controlled by a rhythm different than that dictated by astronomical time.

The congress of the ruling party, which is at the same time under attack from sources that negate its leadership role and which forms the basis of the political system, confirmed in its program resolution its faith in all the political principles and alliances which guarantee our existence as a state, and at the same time gave its unanimous support to renewal, reform, squaring up accounts and laying down responsibility within the framework of these principles. The resolutions which were adopted established a program which showed the reasons behind the crisis and the way to overcome it.

And another thing: In stressing in its laws that cooperation, dialogue and agreement are only possible when socialist political principles are accepted, the congress reached out to all forces, organizations and social circles, not cutting itself off from any of them. On the contrary, it called out to them for cooperation. This path was chosen under the difficult conditions caused by the sharp political battle in defense of the system. This path was seen as a platform for preserving and strengthening the party's leadership role in the socialist state.

Two Theses Put Forward by the West

Propaganda centers in the West, directly controlled by political forces bent on playing the Polish card in the game of weakening the socialist camp and especially the USSR, noticed already 2 weeks after the congress that the congress had created the right political and psychological conditions for gradually overcoming the sociopolitical crisis in Poland. Let us remind ourselves that the congress created these conditions on the basis of agreement, in other words, on the basis of political measures and no administrative measures or forcible measures.

Two main theses for the benefit of public opinion in Poland were put forward at the time. The first one stated that the PZPR's stance reflects its and the state's weakness. It was said that if the party had the strength to get a hold on the people once again, it would do so immediately. But because it does not have this strength, it must conduct a dialogue with the community.

The second thesis, which is much more threatening, suggested that the supreme aim is to break up what is defined in anticommunist circles as the "Soviet empire." If Poles have to make a "great national offering" on the altar of this "great affair," then too bad, we must come to terms with it.

The 13 December decision of the Military Council for National Salvation has shown that the first of the two theses put forward by Western propaganda -- the one on the party's weakness -- was without foundation.

We can clearly say that it was without foundation both in August 1980 and during the entire period preceding martial law. It is clear today that the nation in which the party is fulfilling its leadership role had the power to introduce the exceptional measures which comprise "martial law" from the very beginning of the crisis. If that is the case, and we know today that it is the case, then the resolutions of the congress and the entire precongress campaign were not a tactical maneuver, as political opponents later said, but an expression of political will and very deep conviction. This upsets the theories and stormy declarations of those who said that one can only gain something from the authorities and the party by force.

I address this statement, on the anniversary of the congress, to all those Solidarity members and activists who rejected the agreement proposals they were offered and who believed that their socialist country, a member of an alliance stretching from the Elbe to Vladivostok, can be broken up or brought to its knees by means of strikes, anarchy, threats and political demogogy. This is not altered by the fact that the serious mistakes committed by the socialist authorities during the previous long period of time served to fan the flames of demagogy, which we have to admit to and remember.

The second thesis on the need to pay "even the highest price" for "breaking up the Soviet empire" is obviously a product of anticommunism which is sowing international strife not for the first time since the war.

One can already say with certainty today that this atrocious anti-Polish concept is more than anything an example of megalomania on a scale one rarely comes across in the contemporary affairs of civilized nations. Poland is a medium-sized country of fundamental importance to the socialist alliance, but on the strength of its own human, economic and cultural potential, it cannot exert any decisive influence whatsoever on changing the structure of forces in the world. If someone in Poland wants to risk a national holocaust in the name of anti-communism, he must realize that even if this holocaust came about, his aims would still not be achieved.

It is not only that the thesis is anti-Polish and criminal, but that it is naive, as likely as the pre-December illusions that the socialist state is weak.

It is enough to think for only a tiny moment to understand that that is the way matters are. However, it is more difficult for many Poles who are not politically-minded to understand that the above-mentioned concepts have their real adherents far away, mainly across the ocean, even though these concepts can count on supporters at home. If those political and class forces which see the USSR and the socialist camp as their enemy can harm their opponent at Poland's cost and not their own, then why should they not do so?

This is what "playing the Polish game" refers to.

The party still has quite a way to go on the road to overcoming the crisis. The entire community is faced with the same stretch of road, a community experiencing solutions which are comprehensible but which do not make things easier, as well as bitterness, pain and also just grievances and complaints. What have the resolutions of the congress given this community, which is still living under extremely difficult conditions?

It has emerged above all that after 13 December all the basic program lines of this congress are not only economically valid, but have been implemented to a large extent or made into law. The entire economic reform program is being implemented. Efforts in this direction are encountering resistance, in the apparatus of authority as well, but the battle for overcoming this resistance is continuing. In this battle, the party and its central cells support transformations and renewal and support the substitution of the system of centralized commands and distribution with market mechanisms, starting with profitability and work motivation. Without the resolutions of the ninth congress the situation would look different.

This is the most obvious result and the easiest to describe. But the congress program is no less important in the political sphere. A basic truth emerges from this program: The party will defend the socialist system against all threats to it with all the means it has at its disposal, for there is no problem of the system, there is only the problem of Poland's existence as a state. At the same time, the party takes the stance that it can fulfill its leadership role in the state and the community only in alliance with all the patriotic forces in Poland which profess socialism. Only in this way can we build socialist democracy, not the pseudodemocracy whose masters were the members of the pre-August leadership, but the real democracy which results also from the experience gained during the August events.

This is a platform of agreement which Poles can achieve today. I realize that after all we have been through not everyone finds this agreement acceptable. I realize that even the authorities who are acting under extraordinary conditions still have a lot to do in order to make this program more acceptable to the people. There is no shortage of threats, of risks that new mistakes will be made and of justifiable and unjustifiable fears. We are not forgetting the arrogance and conceit, even when displayed by representatives of the apparatus of authority. We have the right to demand that everything which really makes a positive contribution to our people and state be taken into account. And all this is incorporated in the agreement which is part of the line of action stemming from the resolutions of the ninth congress and the decisions of subsequent Central Committee plenary sessions.

This line continues to be valid.

PZPR ON IMPLEMENTATION OF EIGHTH PLENUM RESOLUTION

AU200800 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Information on Implementation of the Resolution of the PZPR Central Committee Eighth Plenum" -- prepared by the Central Committee organization and economic departments]

[Excerpts] A few days after the eighth plenum, which discussed the implementation of the ninth congress resolution in overcoming the crisis, introducing the economic reform and strengthening social justice, the Central Committee Secretariat laid down detailed tasks for party levels and organizations, which were published by TRYBUNA LUDU on 10 May 1982.

The executive bodies of the voivodship committees then worked out the procedures for implementing the eighth plenum resolution, and many voivodships organized branch sessions of plant committee secretaries and managers from enterprises of key importance.

This report contains information on the implementation of the eighth plenum resolution as well as the data concerning the implementation of the seventh plenum resolution on economic issues.

I. The Party Organizations' Inspirational Role in Overcoming the Crisis and Implementing the Economic Reform

In line with the eighth plenum resolution, a large number of enterprises have worked out their own programs for overcoming difficulties. Among other innovations, these programs provide for changes in the character of production and technology in order to replace imports, or rationalize them, and to conserve materials. These programs have been worked out on the initiative of party organizations, greatly assisted by members of the party, the economic commissions, the plant committees and the special party teams.

Analyses of the enterprise programs and the results of the first 6 months of this year indicate that many enterprises will achieve better production results this year than last. However, some enterprises expect that their production may slump to some extent, although the enterprise programs seek to make this slump as small as possible. Some enterprises also plan to maintain the 1981 level of production with reduced outlays. The most universal difficulty in restoring the normal rhythm of production is the shortage of other materials, especially of those imported from the capitalist countries.

II. Enterprises' Self-financing and Genuine Independence Is an Important Task at the Present Stage of Economic Reform

Party work on the economic reform continues to be focused on issues such as the self-financing of enterprises, the working out of enterprise systems of motivation and the extensive development of economic education of work forces.

The first harbingers of greater conservation of materials and of improvements in cooperation and in work organization have appeared, together with negative manifestations such as a weak interest in export production, for example.

The law on the fiscal system of enterprises became valid on 1 July 1982. Party organizations' efforts to make work forces familiar with the principles and results of that system must be intensified. Party organizations should pay more attention than ever to the social effects of this reform.

The work to transform the organizational structure of economic management is continuing. Draft laws and decrees concerning the functions of the Planning Commission and general economic ministries have been drawn up. The ministries dealing with individual branches of the economy, which perform in line with the new structure, continue to adapt the methods of their performance to the conditions of the reform. The plant committees and basic party organizations of the central economic administration should evaluate these issues and act on them.

III. Promoting Workers Self-Management Bodies in Socialist Enterprises

It is necessary to hold new or supplementary elections in many enterprises in which workers self-management bodies were established prior to 13 December 1981. This is necessary because previous elections were often held in conflict with the self-management law.

The resumption of self-management activities is proceeding slowly because of the socio-political situation in enterprises, because of the absence of determined and militant activities on the part of some party organizations, and because enterprise administrations are not sufficiently interested in this issue. Up to now over 100 applications have been made to resume self-management work.

IV. Improvements in Productivity and Work Discipline

Administrative managements, plant committees and military commissars continue to control work discipline in enterprises. The motivation systems drawn up by enterprises will help increase work discipline and productivity.

V. Costs of Production and Prices of Goods

Enterprises have taken action to reduce the needs of production for imported and domestic materials. Enterprises' activities to reduce the needs of production for materials help check the trend toward increases in costs and prices. The enterprise teams appointed on the party's initiative to analyze costs and prices have a crucial role to play in this regard. Absence of legalistic and economic knowledge has been a crucial difficulty in the activities of the aforementioned teams, especially of the teams which to a large extent were composed of workers. That is why party levels arranged for instruction to be given in this regard. For example, the Warsaw committee organized training courses in the field of production costs for a group of 640 aktivs.

In line with the timetable for implementing the tasks resulting from the eighth plenum resolution, plant committees and party organizations in the third quarter of this year will evaluate the achievements of the enterprise teams in analyzing costs and prices.

VI. Industry's Research and Technical Base

So far enterprises have shown little interest in the services of the scientific research units under the new economic conditions. The present period, which is transitory, is characterized by the fact that the technical progress funds are being used less and less and that enterprises and scientific research units now sign fewer contracts. Nevertheless, these units continue to increase their activities through visits to enterprises where they offer their services and through extensive information campaigns in order to induce industry to sign contracts. These activities are beginning to produce results, helping to overcome the atmosphere of uncertainty among scientific research personnel.

The adaptation of the scientific research base to the changes in the financing system is slow and inadequate. For example, no distinct improvement in that adaptation was possible in Gdansk until the threat of withdrawing funds forced the scientific research units in enterprises to feverishly cast about for research subjects.

Party organizations in enterprises encourage the scientific-technical association of the supreme technical organization, the Polish economic society, and the clubs of technology and rationalization to promote inventiveness and rationalization. However, many enterprises are still doing nothing in this regard.

VII. Economic Cooperation with the USSR and Other Socialist Countries

A number of crucial measures to expand and coordinate economic relations with the USSR and other socialist countries have been taken in the recent period. Among other things, Polish and Soviet Government plenipotentiaries have been appointed to coordinate mutual economic relations, following the visit of our party-state delegation in Moscow.

In the past few weeks extensive efforts have been made to publicize the issues of economic cooperation within CEMA. The efforts of party levels and basic party organizations were assisted in this regard by the materials supplied by the Central Committee Economic Department.

VIII. Industrial Production to Meet the Needs of Agriculture and Food Economy

Switching industrial production to meet the needs of agriculture and food production became a basic task after the seventh party plenum. The most urgent needs were formulated in five operational programs in order to attract new producers of farm machinery and equipment. The present organizational efforts have produced some results. For example, the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry estimates that, despite the general slump in industrial production, the supplies of farm equipment in the first half of this year were 15-18 precent larger than last year at the same time.

Although there are many indications that enterprises are switching over to production to meet the needs of farming, this process is generally evaluated in most voivodships as sluggish.

IX. Housing Construction

Social consultations were held last May and June on the initial draft principles of housing construction up to 1990 and of the draft changes in some principles of housing policy.

The Central Committee Economic Department, voivodship party levels and party organizations continue to stimulate local initiative in order to take advantages of every opportunity to improve the housing situation, including the local building materials situation. The Central Committee Secretariat has instructed party levels and organizations to intensify party control over the rehabilitation of old apartments and, especially, to observe the principles of justice when reallotting such apartments.

Party committees and organizations have been instructed to work out, with the help of the ZSMP, action programs to support the construction of individual houses and housing settlements by do-it-yourself methods under the auspices of small housing cooperatives.

X. Social Policy--Protecting the Economically Weakest Groups of People

The eighth plenum resolution states that at present the top task of the party's social policy is to meet those needs of the poorest sections of the population that will enable them to survive the most difficult period.

On 25 May the Politburo studied the information on the expected development of living conditions of individual sections of the population. The Politburo agreed that it was desirable to accelerate the work on the law about the universal system of pensions and annuities.

The Politburo stressed that it was necessary to give more support to the activities of the Polish committee for social assistance and instructed party organizations in enterprises to sponsor efforts to enable the working people, especially women, to obtain certain articles in line with the present rationing system.

XI. Observing the Laws, raising Social Discipline and Combating Speculation and Waste.

During the implementation of the eighth plenum resolution work has been intensified to improve the laws and the system of society's legal education. On 26 May 1982 the Sejm passed the laws on the special rights of veterans, on the lawyers' law and on changes in some rules of the penal code and in the law on minor offenses.

Responding to social expectations, last April the government submitted to the Sejm bills on the course of action to be taken against adults who avoid work or study, on countering alcoholism, and on procedures to be used in the case involving juveniles.

On 25 May 1982 Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers examined proposals of the Ministry of Justice regarding society's legal education. These proposals include the introduction of legal courses in the top grades of primary schools and those above primary level as well as legal instruction in mass media.

TRYBUNA LUDU NOTES NEED TO IMPLEMENT RESOLUTIONS

AU201047 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska article: "Party Members' Sense of Responsibility and Aspiration"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday and today TRYBUNA LUDU presented to its readers two extensive reports on the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the seventh and eighth party plenums. It seems that the significance of these reports is twofold: The reports satisfy the general demand that party life should be open and remind party organizations and levels of their duties resulting from democratic centralism. However we evaluate the extent and universality of the party's efforts to implement its resolutions, we have to agree that -- if we read the reports carefully -- the party endeavors are purposeful. What is more, the custom initiated by the Central Committee has gained the approval of the voivodship, rural, urban and plant party levels. The present interest in the implementation of party resolutions has not been known in the party for a long time.

Reports on the implementation of Central Committee resolutions are the property of our society. Everyone can study and analyze them and draw conclusions. Some people say that this is "displaying party matters in public places." Perhaps, but such a display is most consistent with the letter and spirit of the ninth party congress. Party activities are valuable to the extent to which they tangibly serve society and its basic groups and the workers class above all.

The implementation of each party resolution by all appropriate party echelons should be a matter of all party members' sense of responsibility and aspiration. Not so long ago we lived through a surge of great yearning for the party's "credibility." Satisfying this yearning does not depend on any miracle and a momentous breakthrough. The only thing that matters in this connection is for the "top" people and the party grassroots members to match words by deeds every day and in exceptional times -- both in the case of petty issues and those that are important.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI CITED ON POLISH DEFENSE

LD171858 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Jul (PAP) -- "In Union with Socialist States" is the title of the fourth article in the series "The Defense System of People's Poland" published in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI and written by Julian Kaczmarek, research workers at the Academy of the General Staff of the Polish Army. Presenting the main principles of the Polish state's defense doctrine, J. Kacznarek writes:

Not having any territorial claims and not having any national problems, our state is in no way interested in changing the status quo. We can achieve the development of the country and the prosperity of the people -- things which are mentioned in the party's congress decisions -- only under peaceful conditions and only with the creative labor of everyone. In such a situation, our country can be forced into participating in a war only if some state or coalition of capitalist countries infringes on our achievements. This means that our state's main aim in such a situation will be defending our sovereignty. This also means that as a state we can only conduct a just, progressive, nonaggressive, defensive war.

It should also be assumed that a possible war in Europe will be the confrontation of two opposing sociopolitical systems with all the consequences arising from this fact. [sentence as received] This means that it will be coalition war with clearly defined political-strategic aims in which the Warsaw Treaty states will participate on one side and the members of NATO on the other.

Despite the fact, continues J. Kaczmarek, that Poland is a medium-sized European country, it is unable -- alone or even within the framework of bilateral treaties -- to withstand the external threat of the combined NATO forces, which exceed Poland's defense capabilities many times over. Therefore, defense in union with the socialist states, with the USSR -- thanks to which a truly effective coalition system can exist -- is today the only really total guarantee of Poland's security.

POPE RECEIVES CZYREK; PAPAL VISIT DISCUSSED

LD202012 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Pawel Wasilowski report from Rome]

[Excerpt] Around noon today Pope John Paul II received Jozef Czyrek, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Poland, for an audience. The audience was held in the pope's summer residence of Castel Gandolfo and lasted an hour. The talks were about problems which are of interest to the Holy See and the Government of the People's Republic of Poland. The matter of the visit to Poland by Pope John Paul II was discussed above all. The talk also related to relations between the church and the state. Minister Jozef Czyrek presented to Pope John Paul II the newly-appointed head of the working group for matters of permanent contacts between the Government of Poland and the Holy See, Minister Plenipotentiary Jerzy Kuberski.

During the morning Minister Jozef Czyrek continued the talks with the Vatican secretary of state, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli, which began yesterday, on the first day of his visit to Rome. The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, also took part in today's meeting. Tomorrow morning the primate of Poland will celebrate a mass in the Vatican cellars, in the Our Lady of Czestochowa Chapel, for the the fatherland.

BRIEFS

ANTISPECULATION INVESTIGATIONS -- Citizens' Militia joined inspectors from the State Trade Inspectorate in June to check numerous shops, markets, catering establishments and transportation services. On the basis of their antispeculation actions, 980 preliminary proceedings for crimes against consumers -- 20 percent more than in May -- have been initiated. More than 3,800 people received fines amounting to almost Z200 million for speculation misdemeanors and minor fraud. Hidden products worth over Z13 million were discovered during the checks of trading establishments. The property of suspects who will be going to court is valued at over Z11 million: Several thousand dollars have also been secured. There are still significant numbers of cases of improperly obtained ration books. Preliminary proceedings initiated in these cases increased by 21 percent in June. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 12 Jul 82 LD]

UN SECRETARY GENERAL CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT

Received by Ceausescu

AU201015 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0904 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/7/1982 -- On July 19, President Nicolae Ceausescu received, in Neptun resort, Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary-general, now paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government.

Participating in the interview were Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and Romania's permanent representative to the UN, Teodor Marinescu. Attending was Alvaro de Soto, special assistant to the UN secretary-general.

The UN secretary-general sincerely thanked for the invitation to visit Romania, as well as his satisfaction at meeting the Romanian head of state. At the same time, the UN secretary-general was highly appreciative of the active and substantial contribution Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu made to enhancing and strengthening the prestige of the UN, its role in finding solutions to the numerous complex problems confronting mankind today.

The interview between the Romanian president and the UN secretary-general occasioned a thorough exchange of opinions on the important mission incumbent on the UN -- particularly at this time of maximal tension in the international life -- and on its bodies in finding equitable, democratic solutions to the big issues of the international political life.

Romania's president and the UN secretary-general considered that the supreme interests of the peoples required that most resolved and responsible action be taken for halting international tension and the course towards confrontation and war, for resuming and continuing the policy of detente, observance of national independence, international peace and collaboration. The particular tension reached in interstate relations requires, more than ever, the political, negotiated settlement of all differences existing in various parts of the globe, the promotion in the international life of the principles of independence, national sovereignty, equality, non-interference in internal affairs.

During the talks, it was assessed that, nowadays, the major question of the international life was the fight for the halting of the arms race, for a passage to disarmament, nuclear first of all, for a durable peace in the world. It was considered that the peoples' high responsibility was that of taking action, in close unity, for the definitive exclusion of armaments, of wars from mankind's life, so that no lethal bombs should be dropped. In that context, the UN secretary-general expressed his particular appreciation of Romania's proposals for disarmament advanced to the recent UN General Assembly special session, which mirror the Romanian people's will to take responsible action and to cooperate with all peoples for the conclusion of an agreement among the states of the world, for a firm passage to measures of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament first of all, for a durable peace.

Also highlighted was the special importance of the achievement of security and of the development of collaboration on the European Continent, of stimulating the translation into fact as a unitary whole, of the pledges assumed under the Helsinki Final Act.

The Romanian head of state considered that everything possible should be done for the Madrid meeting on European cooperation and security to end with ever better results, lead to the convening of a special conference on disarmament and confidence-building in Europe, ensure the continuation of the reunions and conferences begun in Helsinki.

During the talks, the sides highlighted the necessity to eradicate underdevelopment, the vestiges of colonialism, abolish the policies of racial discrimination and apartheid, back the fight for freedom and independence of the peoples in Namibia and South Africa, and the UN role was emphasized in putting an end to shows of the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy.

Approaching the situation in the Middle East, President Nicolae Ceausescu and UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar declared for further efforts for a global settlement by means of negotiations of the conflicts in the region, which should ensure Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in the wake of 1967 war, the resolution of the Palestinian people's issue, the recognition of its right to self-determination, inclusive of the foundation of an independent Palestinian state. The need was stressed for firm action to halt the penetration of the Israeli troops into west Beirut, to achieve military disengagement, politically solve the situation in Beirut, in Lebanon. The establishment of peace in the Middle East was considered to ensure independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the zone.

At the same time, during the talks it was considered that everything possible should be done for ceasing the war between Iraq and Iran and for solving all the problems between the two states by means of negotiations.

The joint conviction was expressed that the United Nations organization, the other international bodies would enhance their part in the entire international political life, in the life of the nations. The UN secretary-general warmly thanked the Romanian head of state for the interview granted, expressing full satisfaction at their fruitful, open talk.

President Nicolae Ceausescu assured the United Nations organization, its secretary-general, that Romania would further militate for the enhancement of the UN role in the international life and would further make her full contribution to the organizations' noble activity placed in the service of the lofty ideals of peace, welfare, progress and freedom of the peoples. The interview passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

Dines With President

AU201001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/7/1982 -- On July 19 in the evening, at the end of the official talks, the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, and Elena Ceausescu gave a dinner in honour of the secretary-general of the United Nations organization, Javier Perez de Cuellar, and his wife, Mme Marcela Perez de Cuellar. In the attendance were Stefan Andrei, Nicu Ceausescu, Teodor Marinescu and his wife. Also present were Alvaro de Soto, special assistant to the UN secretary-general, and Francois Giuliani, spokesman for the UN secretary-general. The dinner passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality.

Holds Press Conference

AU201929 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 20/7/1982 -- The secretary general of the United Nations organization, Javier Perez de Cuellar, attended a press conference on July 20, in Romania's capital city, with representatives of the Romanian press. In the opening address, in the answer to the questions he was asked, the UN secretary general said:

I was delighted of the opportunity to visit Romania, to see the beautiful Romanian land. It was for me, in my capacity, as UN secretary general, a kind of an obligation, I could say, to visit a country whose fidelity to the principles of the United Nations is so well-known. Yesterday, I had the opportunity to speak with Romania's president, Mister Nicolae Ceausescu, and see to what a great extent he himself, the Romanian Government, are devoted to the United Nations organization.

During the meeting with President Nicolae Ceausescu, we made together a general survey of almost all the international questions. I shared with Romania's president part of my impressions and thoughts about a series of current questions. His excellency was so kind as to share with me his personal impressions and opinions on a variety on questions, such as, for instance, developments in the Middle East, the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, as well as on international questions related to the new international economic order, to disarmament. I harbour the deep impression that President Nicolae Ceausescu is a man who believes in the United Nations organization, who believes that the UN is an adequate instrument for the settlement of international questions, but that, on the other hand, a need becomes apparent of a change in to how the world organization is used by the member countries. I want to say that the confidence his excellency places in the UN is for me a source of comfort and safety in the role of the organization.

We, at the United Nations, assess Romania's contribution to the efforts for the resolution of issues by peaceful means and her concern over making the collaboration of the member countries closer, over attaching the due importance to the questions of the Third World. Romania's activity exerted a particular influence on the UN member countries. She helped achieving extraordinarily important resolutions for the international life for the international community.

Next, Javier Perez de Cuellar referred to the proceedings of the recent special session on disarmament, appreciating Romania's standpoint on the questions on the agenda, its constructive character, the important interesting, feasible ideas, for the speeding up of the disarmament process. Showing that the results of this special session are poor, weak, the UN secretary general said: Anyhow, let us not be pessimistic, let us go on so as to be able to put an end to the nuclear and conventional arming. I actually attach great importance to this difference. People often forget that the struggle is waged not only against the nuclear arming, but also against classical arming that seriously affects the economies of the developing countries. Personally I am convinced after the interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu that Romania would further her tenacious efforts for concrete disarmament in an as close a future as possible.

In conclusion, Javier Perez de Cuellar expressed once again his satisfaction at having visited Romania in his capacity as secretary general of the United Nations organization, first of all, he said, in order to thank such a personality as President Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Government, that make such an active, constant and energetic contribution in all the spheres of the UN activity. On the other hand, as I am a Latin American, for having come to a remote, related country where he felt fine.

Meets With Andrei

AU201857 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/7/1982 -- On July 20, Bucharest hosted an interview between Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, and Javier Perez de Cuellar, United Nations secretary general, now on an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Romanian Government. In the spirit of the talks between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the UN secretary general, the sides discussed problems related to Romania's actions within the UN, meant to result in an enhancement of the role played by the organization in the international life, in a consolidation of peace, in the implementation of disarmament, the setting in of the new international economic order, in safeguarding and strengthening the independence of all states, in the development of good neighbourliness among states, in a consolidation of the principles of international law that should govern the interstate relations. Also participating in the talks were Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs, Teodor Marinescu, Romanian permanent representative at the United Nations, other Romanian officials. There also participated Alvaro de Soto, special assistant to the UN secretary general, and Francois Giuliani, spokesman to the UN secretary general. The other official accompanying the guest was also (Abdel Salam Dajani), director of the UN Information Centre in Bucharest, and Raymond Rabenold, UNDP [United Nations Development Program] resident representative in Romania.

Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei gave an official dinner in honour of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar. The same day, the UN secretary general visited the UN Information Centre in Bucharest.

Departs 21 July

AU210957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0920 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/7/1982 -- Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary-general of the United Nations organization, left Bucharest on July 21 after paying, together with Mme Marcela Perez de Cuellar, an official visit to Romania at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The UN secretary-general was seen off at the Otopeni Airport by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei, Teodor Marinescu, Romania's permanent representative to the UN, and by other officials.

The UN secretary-general was accompanied on his Romanian visit by Alvaro de Soto, special assistant to the UN secretary-general; Francois Giuliani, spokesman of the UN secretary-general, and by other UN functionaries.

RCP CC MEMBER CIRCEI RECEIVED BY CARRILLO

AU201343 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Santiago Carrillo, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE], has received Comrade Ion Circei, member of the RCP Central Committee and our party's representative at the events marking the PCE festival. Warm greetings and best wishes for good health and new successes in the activity of the Spanish communists were extended on behalf of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general.

Expressing thanks for the message, Comrade Santiago Carrillo asked the guest to convey to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings and best wishes for good health and new successes in his activity devoted to building the comprehensively developed socialist society in Romania and to strengthen peace and understanding in the world.

On this occasion, the two sides also exchanged views on major international issues and on relations between the two parties. They stressed with particular satisfaction the good relations between the RCP and the PCE.

BRIEFS

DPRK AKTIVISTS VISIT -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 15/7/1982 -- At the invitation of the CC of the RCP, a delegation of activists of the Workers' Party of Korea [KWP] led by Kim Chin-ok, deputy head of section at the CC of the KWP, paid a visit of swap of experience to Romania over July 6-16, 1982. The delegation had meetings and talks at the Central Council of Worker Control on Economic and Social Activity, the Ministry of Metallurgy and the Ministry of Machine-Building, at the Gorj and Caras-Severin RCP county committees. The guests saw round industrial units and socio-cultural establishments in Bucharest and in counties. At the conclusion of the visit, the delegation was received by Marin Enache, secretary of the CC of the RCP. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 15 Jul 82 AU]

HUNGARIAN PLASTIC ART EXHIBITION -- Bucharest, AGERPRES 16/7/1982 -- The Museum of History of the Communist Party, Revolutionary and Democratic Movement of Romania organized, in cooperation with the Museum of Working-Class Movement of the Hungarian People's Republic, the exhibition "Socialist Trends in the Hungarian Plastic Art in Between the Two World Wars". Inaugurated at the Bucharest museum on July 16, the exhibition gathers over 180 oil, tempera and water-colour paintings, engraved pictures, bas-reliefs and sculptures illustrative of the Hungarian progressive plastic artists' creation over 1920-1945, an acknowledgement of the virtues of the inter-war Hungarian militant art. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 16 Jul 82 AU]

SOLIDARNOSC BANNERS SHOWN AT STUDENT RALLY 9 July

AU201128 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jul 82 p 8

[Z. Suvakovic "Political Chronicle: Why in Such a Way"]

[Text] The meeting of unity with the struggle of the Palestinian people, held recently at Marx and Engels Square, was a particular manifestation of the political maturity of the Belgrade youth. Several tens of thousands of young people gathered to express their support for the Palestinians' struggle for their country and freedom. There was no mistake made by those who said from the rostrum that with their mass rally, the young people demonstrate how they are loyal to the principles for which their fathers, headed by Tito, had fought.

No security service, as numerous and well organized it may be, could keep order in a place where tens of thousands of young people gather. But those attending the gathering at Marx and Engels Square themselves preserved peace and order. Perhaps it was for that reason that the meeting was the best proof of the ideological unity of the young generation.

However, some young men and women, chiefly students, brought five or six banners that had no connection with the aim and message of the meeting. They were large white banners on which the name of the Polish trade union Solidarnosc was written in red letters. The aim of the gathering, announced for several days over the radio, television and the press, was a loud and sharp condemnation of Begin's genocide of the Palestinian people. It is understandable that security organs intervened and that they removed the bearers of these banners from the square. What happened afterwards was not suitable for our society, according to the opinions heard in the youth organization.

The eight young men and women, chiefly students, who carried these banners, were arrested on the same day and on the following day were sentenced by a city petty offenses judge to prison terms of 25 to 50 days. To be more exact, three youths were sentenced to 50 days each, three girl students 40 days each, and one youth to 25 days, and they were all sent to serve their sentences.

The deputy to the senior city judge for petty offenses, Trifko Trajkovic, has acquainted us with the reasons for the sentence. According to Article 2, Section 1, Point 7 [of the Criminal Code], "whoever insults or disparages in a public place the socialist, patriotic and national feelings of the citizens or the sociopolitical system of Yugoslavia shall be punished with a fine of 4,000 dinars or a prison sentence of up to 60 days." The judge considered the offense to be grave and decided to impose a more severe punishment by imprisonment.

Ivan Kozlovacki, secretary of the Yugoslav Youth Federation (the Yugoslav Socialist Youth Federation was one of the organizers of the meeting) yesterday learned only unofficially that the bearers of these banners, which he had noticed, were sentenced to imprisonment. "All this should not have happened. It is not right that some students misused the aim of the meeting, but their punishment by imprisonment is certainly not in order." Ljubomir Kljakic, director of the Student Cultural Central (an institution which was one of the meeting organizers), believes that in this case imprisonment was an excessive measure and that in this way an event turned into an incident.

What else, let us ask, does the presence of young people with "Solidarnosc" banners at the meeting indicate? Perhaps the considerable interest of the young generation for the events in Poland. This in any case should be a signal for the youth organizations to comprehensively elucidate the Polish events through public tribunals or through the youth and student press.

And as regards this group which publicly manifested their interest in the Polish events on a completely wrong occasion, it should be said that this should never have been the reason for sending them to prison.

STAMBOLIC GREETS JABLONSKI ON POLISH HOLIDAY

LD210828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0735 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the Presidency, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, containing cordial felicitations and wishes for the prosperity of the friendly Polish people on the occasion of the Polish national holiday.

DELEGATES CONFIRM $800 MILLION DEBT WILL BE PAID

AU201130 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jul 82 p 5

[L.J. Cudomirovic report]

[Summary] "We shall not leave any debts unpaid, much as this may cost us. The timely repayment of Yugoslav debts abroad -- regardless of whether they are guaranteed by the National Bank of Yugoslavia or our commercial banks -- continues to have priority, Momcilo Cemovic, delegate of Montenegro, said yesterday in the SFRY Assembly, at a joint session of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries and the Committee for Credit and Monetary Problems.

"Radovan Makic, national bank governor, informed the delegates that the Yugoslav commitments in loan repayments abroad are particularly high in July as against the foreign exchange inflow in this month. In this month alone, Yugoslavia must pay about $800 million to creditors abroad, on account of loan repayment and interest. At the same time, according to Makic, the foreign exchange inflow from tourism is less than expected." The export industries are having difficulty in obtaining production materials and in addition are finding it more difficult to sell abroad. "If one adds the lack of readiness to postpone some of our repayments, as well as the more andmore numerous and open cases of pressure on our country by some foreign financial circles, our foreign liquidity has deteriorated in July, Makic said.

"Nevertheless, despite the exceptional difficulties in foreign debt repayments for July, the delegates yesterday were unanimous in their view that Yugoslavia's foreign commitments must be met on time."

Janko Smole, representative of the Federal Executive Council, cited cases of some banks and of the Yugoslav railroads which sent their foreign bills to the Yugoslav National Bank and the federation for payment, although they alone were responsible for their foreign debts. He said that the present difficulties will not be overcome until the foreign exchange available is primarily used for settling debts.

"The present Federal Executive Council cannot do anything, and certainly cannot propose any fresh measures, unless the republics and provinces meet their set commitments in providing foreign exchange for the various allotments, Smole said very decisively."

Ivo Vrandecic and Stipe Tojcic, delegates of Croatia, explained the critical situation in Croatia. Tojcic said that Croatian foreign commitments this year amount to $1.4 billion, which is one quarter of the total Yugoslav foreign exchange inflow but will not leave a single dollar for buying production materials abroad. "According to Tojcic, the problem of foreign exchange liquidity of his republic and thus of the country will not be overcome without a wider solidarity of the economy all over the country and without clearly determined relations and commitments. He resolutely rejected criticism to the effect that in Croatia there is no solidarity shown by the economy and the banks for the Privredna Banka of Zagreb which is in difficulties, and that the small amount of foreign exchange which is now left to the economy must be used for buying production materials, so that the much bigger and more important goal -- debt repayment on time -- will be attained."

Milovan Markovic, delegate of Serbia, spoke about the debacle of the Yugoslav borrowing abroad and stressed that there will be no proper feeling of responsibility for further borrowing unless the public is promptly informed about who borrows abroad, how much he borrows and who will make the repayments.

TANJUG EDITOR PREVIEWS VISIT BY FRG'S GENSCHER

LD201422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1331 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 20 (by TANJUG diplomatic editor) -- Visit by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, to Yugoslavia is coming at a moment when the world is faced with one of the most serious postwar political and economic crises. Like Yugoslavia, the Federal Republic, too, feels interest in international tension-easing and a return of the world to detente.

It is just because of this that Minister Genscher's forthcoming visit and talks with his host, Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, assume a specific importance, TANJUG diplomatic editor evaluates.

For all that it belongs to the Atlantic treaty, the Federal Republic of Germany is ready for the opening of an East-West dialogue, for solving the question of disarmament as urgently as possible so as to find ways for removing difficulties now in international relations.

On the other hand, the Yugoslav public is waiting with great interest for results from this meeting which undoubtedly will make a new contribution to efforts for finding a way out of a very complex situation today.

Special stress is also laid on bilateral relations between the two countries -- a thing also to be discussed -- which are said to develop with great success. In relation to this, it is pointed out that the Federal Republic of Germany is one of Yugoslavia's most important partners in economic and, particularly, in foreign trade cooperation.

The commentary also awaits that to be discussed, too, are efforts to secure an equal position for Yugoslavs working temporarily in the Federal Republic, for safeguarding their identity, their cultural and educational development, bearing in mind that they are an important factor of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic.

MOJSOV REPORTS ON WORK OF NONALIGNED SUMMIT

LD202002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Ohrid, 20 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav delegation led by Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov, which participated in the emergency meeting of the Nonaligned Coordinating Bureau held in Nicosia, Cyprus, has returned to Yugoslavia.

On arrival in Ohrid the federal secretary for foreign affairs made a statement for TANJUG, in which he said, among other things:

The ministerial meeting of the coordinating bureau in Nicosia held in order to examine the Palestinian issue ended very successfully. The nonaligned countries showed themselves very ready to launch certain specific actions. In the very short time since the initiative to convene the meeting was launched, the Cypriot Government led by President Kiprianou did everything possible to convene and carry it through successfully. This ministerial meeting of the nonaligned will go down as one of the important events in the history of the movement. From all sides numerous delegations came to express their concern at the present development of relations in the Middle East and to condemn the brutal Israeli aggression and the genocide against the Palestinian people.

Mojsov said, commenting on the poor representation of foreign ministers from the Arab countries: of the 21 Arab countries only 5 foreign ministers attended, which is further proof of the state in which the Arab world finds itself, due to numerous divisions and schisms. The meeting on the whole fulfilled its goal, Mojsov said. A great deal was done to [words indistinct] censure the Israeli aggression and do everything possible to make world public opinion raise its voice even louder in defense of the Palestinian rights to self-determination and to stop the brutal attack, which is genocidal in nature, against the Palestinians.

Nevertheless, it has been demonstrated that the nonaligned countries can do a great deal to strengthen moral pressure to halt this brutal Israeli aggression and to break the terrible siege of West Beirut, without sending their divisions and fleets to Lebanon. World public opinion has shown itself to be a great ally of the Palestinians and the PLO in these 42 days of struggle, the longest war Israel has waged in the Middle East. It has shown itself to be a great ally of the Palestinians and the PLO at a moment when they [words indistinct], and this was a factor which halted [passage indistinct] make thier last attempt finally to destroy the Palestinian fighters, Mojsov stressed.

This moral influence on the part of the nonaligned countries in creating such pressure by world public opinion was strengthened even further with this meeting. The ministerial meeting also adopted a series of specific measures which should be undertaken further, in order to put a stop to Israeli aggression and find a permanent solution to the problems of the Middle East. There was renewed reiteration of the assessment which has so often gone into all documents of the nonaligned countries and the United Nations: That without a solution to the Palestinian issue there can never be stable peace for all peoples in the Middle East and Israel [word indistinct] policy toward the neighboring [word indistinct] countries will be repeated in recurrent crises and wars.

The meeting recommended a series of measures to [words indistinct] of all UN member countries in seeking a way out of the present crisis, and toward broadening the support of world public opinion for the just struggle of the Palestinian people. The meeting demanded that the UN secretary general undertake urgent measures to implement the UN Security Council resolutions [words indistinct] which were proclaimed a month ago but which, as always, unfortunately, have not been carried out by Israel.

The meeting called upon the permanent members of the Security Council and on the five powers which have the power of veto not to oppose a new meeting of the Security Council which should adopt a more all-embracing resolution. This would contain measures not only to halt the present aggression but also to find a permanent solution to the Palestinian [words indistinct] world conference on Palestine and under the (?aegis) of the UN envisaged only for the end of 1983. It is very important now for world public opinion to be mobilized through a world conference in support of the Palestinians. We also called for all international humanitarian organizations, in particular UN agencies, to increase aid to the Palestinian refugees [words indistinct] homeless again, without a roof over their heads and subjected to increasingly great tribulations, Mojsov stressed.

In respect of one of the chief problems on which the present negotiations about the fate of the Palestinians have become bogged down, we called for the formation of UN peace forces, which alone can take on the role of breaking the Israeli encirclement of the Palestinian refugees and fighters. We directed an appeal to the world public for all countries and organizations to continue showing moral support and stepping up their campaign for aid to the Palestinians.

One of the most important decisions is the formation of a committee of nine foreign affairs ministers, to which Yugoslavia was elected, which will constantly monitor the unfulfillment of the decisions of the ministerial meeting in Kuwait. The committee has already held three meetings, on 18 and 19 July in Nicosia, at which it reviewed its tasks and hoped to go to Beirut to meet the (?president) of the Lebanese Republic, the Lebanese Government and the PLO leadership headed by 'Arafat.

It was only yesterday (?afternoon) that the Lebanese Government replied, expressing the wish to (?offer) a welcome to that committee but stressing that it was unfortunately unable to guarantee either the safety or the free movement of this delegation of foreign ministers, for Israel not only holds Beirut under siege but also controls movement in Lebanese territory. Within that committee of nine foreign ministers, as well as within the whole Nonaligned Movement, we shall continue to offer our help and call for the measures we have referred to be implemented as soon as possible. Among other things, we sought a new urgent session of the UN General Assembly before the end of August at the latest, in order to thereby exert pressure on those (?forces) which support Israel in fulfilling its grim objectives in respect of the Palestinians. All in all, I consider the Nicosia meeting to have been further evidence of the Nonaligned Movement's mobility to organize specific actions, and that it made a great contribution to strengthening moral and political support for the Palestinians, of which they have great need at present, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Laar Mojsov concluded.

PLANINC RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADORS

LD201632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1241 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jul (TANJUG)--Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received separate farewell visits from GDR Ambassador Gerhard Hahn, Algerian Ambassador Abdul Hamid Adjali and French Ambassador Yves Pagniez.

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY ADOPTS BILLS CUTTING SPENDING

AU201850 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] At their last session before the summer recess, delegates of all three chambers of the Serbian Assembly adopted by summary procedure today several bills proposed by the Serbian Executive Council. The economy's burden will be reduced by 1 percent, or 1.1 billion dinars. Restrictions in all fields of expenditures will be introduced. The Serbian Executive Council has been authorized to approve which investments may be exceeded. Delegates were also informed about the good harvest results, alhtough the harvest has not yet been completed. The yields are better than they were last year. Dusan Mitic reports on the work of the assembly:

Delegates of all three chambers today adopted six bills and one decision by summary procedure. All these regulations are valid for the second half of this year, or they can be put into practice starting 1 July this year. In explaining a group of these regulations, representatives of the Executive Council informed the delegates that an analysis of the realization of the inflow of funds for meeting general social and common needs demonstrated that in 5 months the budgetary revenue increased over 50 percent, while the incomes of the self-managing interest communities increased over 23 percent. Viewed as a whole, the increase in the overall income is 32 percent.

Accordingly, as a way of applying the federal regulations, that is, by intervening by way of the four laws adopted in the SFRY Assembly last week, the regulations restricting expenditures will also be adopted by summary procedure in the republic. Thus, by reducing the tax on the income of the organizations of associated labor and by reducing the supplementar taxes on income -- that is, by means of the regulations adopted today -- the economy's current income will be reduced through these measures by 1 percent, and this means that the economy will be able to retain 1.1 billion dinars of income.

A law was also adopted by summary procedure on fixing the percentage of funds which the self-managing interest communities cannot temporarily have at their disposal this year. This regulation temporarily bans until the end of this year the use of part of the funds so that 15 percent of the overall income will be allocated to special accounts at the social accounting service. After 3 months have expired, in exceptional cases also after 1 month if there are no surpluses, it is possible to freely use these funds. The aim of this law is to halt the further increase in the funds earmarked for meeting common needs, or rather to harmonize the expenditures with the planned volume of expenditures, as stated in the resolution for this year.

However, the percentages of restrictions is not equal for all users. The percentage of allocations to the special account for the republican self-managing interest community of pension and disability insurance is 20 percent, while for other communities -- such as health, social care, primary and vocational education, culture, physical culture and employment -- the percentage of allocations totals 12.7 percent, while no restrictions are introduced in the field of child care.

The regulation on channeling the unused funds from last year which accumulated in the amount of 850 million dinars on the basis of a temporary ban on using these funds for interventions in the economy was also adopted by summary procedure. Therefore, because the budget amounts for these purposes were reduced, some 2.4 billion dinars are now lacking. As envisaged, a way must be found by the beginning of September to ensure the remaining funds for the republic's obligations to intervene in the economy.

A special regulation, which was also adopted by summary procedure, determines that the Executive Council may allow the banks to grant loans until the end of the year for those investments that have been exceeded. A regulation was also adopted by summary procedure which introduces a subsidy of 7 dinars per kilogram for artificial fertilizers which will be paid to the fertilizer producers for the fertilizers delivered to the consumers in the republic.

The Serbian Assembly Chambers also adopted a decision on the distribution of funds from the road tax levied on the retail prices of gasoline and diesel oil. Therefore 2 dinars from the new gasoline price per liter will be allocated for roads, and this money will be allocated for utilizing the already approved foreign loans for financing the construction of super highways.

Finally, the delegates were informed today that about half of the wheat harvest has been completed, that about 47 percent of the planned quantity of wheat has been purchased, that yields are above expectations and the quality of wheat is very good.

DENKOV DISCUSSES EQUALITY IN FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

LD152350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2122 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG) -- The struggle against nationalism as an expression of reactionary ideology has been and continues a lasting obligation of Yugoslav citizens, Yugoslav Federal Government member Boro Denkov said in the Assembly of Yugoslavia today. Speaking at a joint session of the two assembly chambers, Denkov underlined that the counter-revolutionary and enemy essence of nationalism in Yugoslavia leads to the restoration of inequality, national oppression, class-exploitation relations and assimilation.

The policy of national equality is the sole alternative of the Yugoslav multi-national community, Denkov underlined. The counter-revolutionary events in the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo and phenomena of Albanian nationalism and irredentism were termed by Denkov as "a product of the most reactionary and the most conservative forces of Albanian nationality" and as an attempt at "restoring a policy from the past which had inflicted heavy wounds to relations between the Yugoslav nations and nationalities".

Denkov said that the politicking of the former leadership in Kosovo was used for creating a broad irredentist and nationalist atmosphere in the province.

Boro Denkov said in the Assembly of Yugoslavia that an atmosphere of personal and material insecurity still persists in the province of Kosovo. Pressures by Albanian nationalists and irredentists continue, he said.

"In such social conditions, all means by which the security, sovereignty and integrity of Yugoslavia and its socialist self-management social-economic order can be effectively protected will be used in the struggle against the enemy", Yugoslav Government member Boro Denkov set out.

Denkov said that the security organs in the province of Kosovo are now more adequately organized and stronger in terms of personnel.

VLASKALIC ELECTED TO SAWPY COMMITTEE POSITION

AU150706 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jul 82 p 14

[Text] Belgrade (TANJUG) -- At its session on Monday, the Federal Council for Problems of Social System elected Dr Tihomir Vlaskalic as its new president. Ratomir Slijepcevic was elected secretary of the council.

These appointments were proposed by the SAWPY Federal Conference Coordination Committee for cadre policy.

TANJUG REPORTS ON PLOT FARMING IN USSR

LD091422 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1100 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 9 (By TANJUG correspondent Branko Stosic) -- Household farming plots allotted to Soviet workers and collective farmers will enjoy equal treatment as state-owned agricultural farms. Stronger links between private users of plots for market gardening and their kolkhozes and sovkhozes have been foreseen. In addition, they will also be enabled to use credits and small agricultural machinery granted by the state.

On individual farmers' household plots which now comprise an area of 8.5 million hectares as against 100 million hectares of public sector arable land, very good results in agricultural production are obtained. These plots account for some 60 percent of total potato production, one third of fruit and vegetable production, 29 percent of milk production, every third egg and every third kilogramme of meat produced.

Soviet economists admit that those who work on private household plots -- actually every second Soviet family -- are more zealous than those working on the state-owned land. However, the secret of this incomparably larger production lies not only in this, they add, but also in the fact that they use socially owned means for private production. Since private users of household plots have now been granted guaranteed services, they will pay for them to the state, not to "good souls" with a view to ensuring an additional source of agricultural production. Th users have now been offered direct cooperation, even integration between the ivate and state-owned estates".

BRIEFS

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY COUNCIL APPOINTMENT -- There was discussion of the harvest, wheat procurements, the latest tourist trends and supplies of petroleum and petroleum derivatives to the market at a session of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council presided over by Ante Markovic. At today's session the council appointed Milos Djerba, secretary in charge of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee professional services, as secretary of the Croatian Assembly Executive Council. The previous secretary, Vlado Rabic, has taken up new duties in the Croatian economic chamber. [Excerpt] [Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 82 LD]

NEW TITOGRAD RADIO-TV DIRECTOR -- In Titograd the Republican Conference of the Montenegrin SAWP today appointed Dr Bozina Ivanovic, hitherto republican secretary for education, science and culture, as the new director general of Radio-Television Titograd. The former director general, Vojin Dakovic, was appointed to a new post. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1434 GMT 20 Jul 82 LD]